The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Full Particulars of the Slaughter at Muskogee, I. T.

Thirteen Persons Killed and Twelve Wounded in the Fight.

Carlist Bands on the Increase in the Spanish Provinces.

Mr. Gladstone Declines to Explain the Indirect Claims at Present.

Supposed Wreck of a Steamer and Loss of All on Board.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY FIGHT.

Details of the Conflict from a Wounded Survivor—A Fearful Struggle.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 23.—The Fort Smith *New Era*, of Friday last, gives full particulars of the late fight in the Indian country as detailed by Deputy Marshal PEAVEY, who, with one other, was the only one who escaped unhurt, and who arrived on Wednesday evening in the stage from Cincinnati, some twelve miles distant from the battle-field, and just across the line in this State. It seems, then, that the approach of the Marshal's force was well known at the Court-house, and preparations were made to resist, for the Court adjourned on the morning of the fight from the Court-house, an open building, to a school-house situated about half a mile north of it, in a prairie, and quite closely built. JOHN PROCTOR, the murderer's brother, carrying the order of the Court to the school-master. All the people there were armed, including the jury, and even PROCTOR, the murderer, on trial had a Spencer rifle and two revolvers. As the party approached the women at the house were seen to scatter. When within a short distance of the house the party dismounted and went up to and halted near it. There were several Cherokees, friendly to the Marshal's force, outside the building. WHITE SUT BECK, a Cherokee, of the Marshal's posse, put his foot upon the steps of the house when he perceived the house full of armed men ready to fire. He remarked that there should be no disturbance, as they were United States officers, and had come with no hostile intentions. Deputy Marshal PEAVEY, who was standing near, made the same remark, and the friendly Cherokees on the outside, who were relatives of BECK, shouted the same to the men inside. Just then a gun was fired inside, the signal for a truly hellish combat. WHITE SUT BECK leveled his piece against the door, when his gun was seized at the muzzle by a brother of the murderer, PROCTOR. BECK pulled him out, however, and shot him dead. By that time the firing had become general, and most of the Marshal's men lay dead on the ground. The fight did not last over three minutes. The Judge was shot in the knee. The Sheriff went off before the fight commenced. A Deputy Sheriff was killed, as also one of the jury. PROCTOR himself was wounded. JAMES WARD, who leaves a young wife at this place, was killed, in the act of getting on his mule. His body was afterward brutally kicked by an Indian and robbed. RILEY WOODS was killed and was also treated in a similar barbarous manner. MOSES ALBERTI, a prominent Cherokee, when the firing commenced, threw open his coat and was drawing his revolver upon Capt. PEAVEY, when the latter brought down his gun upon him, whereupon ALBERTI dropped his hand, in token of peace; but no sooner had PEAVEY turned partially away, when ALBERTI drew his revolver upon him, which, being seen by one of the Marshal's posse, the latter shot ALBERTI dead.

Deputy Marshal J. GOWENS was shot through the body above the hips, at the north-east corner of the school-house. Capt. B. PEAVY took him about eighty yards to the rear, constantly facing the enemy, many of whom were armed with Spencer rifles, and got his clothes riddled with bullets. Meeting old man BECK, whose two sons and two nephews were in the fight on the Marshal's side, and three of whom were killed, he got him to take the wounded man to Mrs. WHITSORN'S, half a mile distant. By that time the Court-house, or school-room, was cleared of combatants, and when PEAVY returned he found none but women to take away the dead and wounded on the enemy's side. He had the bodies of seven of his men (killed) conveyed in an ox team to the house of Mrs. WHITSORN, and here laid out on the porch, he, with the old Indian women and VANNOY, one of his men who escaped unhurt, composing their stiffening limbs.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following are the names of the killed on the Marshal's side: Bell and Sam. Beck, brothers, Cherokees; Black Sut Beck, cousin of the former; Jim Ward, of Fort Smith, formerly wagon-master; Riley Woods, of Fort Smith; George Selridge, of Benton County, and William Hicks, Cherokee. Deputy Marshal J. G. Owens was mortally wounded and since died. White Sut Beck, brother of Black Sut Beck, was severely wounded. McLaughlin White was severely wounded.

Of the attacking party the following were killed: Moses ALBERTI, JOHN PROCTOR, and six wounded. A Deputy Sheriff and an Indian, JURDS, are also reported killed. Two unknown white men were also seen dead half a mile from the scene of the battle, supposed to have been killed in wantonness by the retreating aggressors. Capt. PEAVY, late in the evening made his way to Cincinnati, twelve miles distant, and within this State, taking with him two of the wounded, BECK and MCLAUGHLIN, who were barely able to move, leaving OWENS and his posse, VANNOY, to procure medical assistance. He failed to obtain the aid of the surgeon at Cincinnati, who refused to go, but had comfins made for the dead and engaged a man to haul them on to Mrs. WHITSORN'S.

In the meantime, two sons and a nephew of MOSES ALBERTI, who was killed the previous day, arrived at Cincinnati, and forbade the coffins to be taken out, showing a disposition to kill BECK and MCLAUGHLIN, the wounded men. PEAVY declared they should do no such thing. Has dead body. At this crisis, United States Deputy Marshal GEORGE DEAN, with a posse of three men arrived from Fayetteville, which turned the scale, and made the would-be assassins beat a hasty retreat. Both the wounded were successfully transported to Fayetteville, and Mr. PEAVY took the stage for this place, where he arrived Wednesday evening utterly exhausted, not having had any sleep since the night before the battle, and terribly used up from the excitement undergone for the two or three days past. He had the butt of one of his revolvers shot off, his pants and coat riddled, and his eyes nearly put out by a Spencer ball passing so close to his visional organs as almost to knock him down. His escape is very miraculous. Three of his men are reported to have made their appearance at Cincinnati, viz.: JIM HAWKINS, DAN JOURDS and EUGENE BRACKETT.

Of the killed on the Marshal's side were the three BECKS, Cherokees. When the mother of the two young men, her only sons, looked upon them and her nephew lying dead before her, she exclaimed, without a tear in her eyes, "Thank God they did their duty and died like brave men." As stated in our last a party was at once made up immediately upon the receipt of the letter of Deputy Marshal PEAVEY. The following is a complete list of those who volunteered: United States Deputy Marshals in charge, Charles T. T. Robinson and Joe Tinker; posse, Toney Nole, Charles Sengel, Dick Hood, Jack O'Lane, C. Plemons, D. L. Winston, Alex. Patterson, Frank O'Brien, Elias Neal and J. W. Ellis, of Van Buren, A. T. Wells, T. W. Deans, J. Collins, Nealie Bernie, Joe Hess, G. W. Long, Philip Singer, F. W. Van Horn, John Bodhwell. Great anxiety prevailed here as to their fate, it having been reported by the mail rider who came in on Tuesday that the Indians were lying in ambush for them in strong force. On Thursday evening a courier arrived at the Marshal's office here with a letter from CHARLES F. ROBINSON, in charge of the party sent out, dated Flint Court-house, April 17, stating that the rescuing party had arrived there at 10 A. M. the same day, and found the whole country deserted. The Proctor party had left the previous day at 6 P. M., with forty-six well-armed men, taking all their wounded with them into the mountains. Pursuit with the handful of men was out of the question. The letter further states that the previous report, as published in the *New Era*, was not exaggerated; that it was a dreadful affair, both sides fighting like bull-dogs. United States Deputy Marshal OWENS died at 10½ o'clock P. M. on the 16th. His body is being sent down. RILEY WOODS is being buried while I write this letter. I will send the body of JIM WARD home.

Some of the men wounded were not engaged in the fight.

MARK BEAN, a friendly Cherokee, is with us as guide.

SPAIN.

Carlist Bands Increasing—A Retreat to the Frontier to Cover the Entrance of Don Carlos.

MADRID, April 23.—Many members of Carlist Juntas have been arrested in different parts of the country.

The Carlist bands are increasing in numbers throughout the kingdom. The men cry "Viva Charles VII. Death to Liberals." A large number of peasants in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuscoa, Teruil, Leon and Huesca have joined the forces of the pretender. The Government is active in its exertions to suppress the rising, and, it is reported, will adopt a more vigorous policy toward the disturbers than that now pursued. It is believed here that DON CARLOS is not at Annecy, as was reported from Paris, and has not yet left Geneva.

LATER.—The Carlists in Navarre are retreating on Roncesvalles, apparently to cover the entry of DON CARLOS.

A caucus of Deputies and Senators last night adopted a resolution in favor of the nomination of ROSAS for President of the Cortes.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussion Declined by the English Cabinet at Present—Mr. Fish's Letter to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 23.—In Parliament, today, Earl GRANVILLE and Mr. GLADSTONE stated that it would be incompatible with the public interest to declare the intentions of the Government with regard to further proceedings before the Geneva Board until an answer to Lord GRANVILLE'S dispatch of March 30 has been received from the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The statement made by Gen. BANKS, in the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs today, was to the effect that he recently called on the Secretary of State with reference to the reports as to the action of the Government on the *Alabama* claims, and was informed that there was no division in the Cabinet on this question; that no proposition had been made to withdraw that part of the case relating to consequential damages, and that it was not understood the Government has power to change the case that had been made.

The Committee received a letter today from the Secretary of State, suggesting that in view of the pending correspondence it is not expedient or advisable for Congress to make any declaration upon the subject as proposed by Judge PETERS' resolution, which opposes the claim for consequential damages.

LOSS OF A STEAM-SHIP.

The Ispahan Supposed to Have Foundered off Brest, and Fifty Lives Lost.

LONDON, April 23.—It is now believed that the steam-ship *Ispahan*, which left Bombay in January for this city, and which has not been heard from since leaving Malta on the 13th of February, foundered off Brest, France, during a terrific gale. Fifty persons who were on the *Ispahan* are supposed to have gone down with the steamer.

THE TURF.

Epsom Spring Meeting—"Digby Grand" Wins the City and Suburban Handicap.

LONDON, April 23.—The Epsom Spring meeting of 1872 opened today, with the City and Suburban Handicap of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. The race was won by Mr. G. G. KEWICK'S b. c. *Digby Grand*, four years old, by *Saunterer*, out of *Miss Digby*.

Mr. BOWLES' b. h. *Lord Glasgow* was second and Mr. PERRY'S b. h. *Hector* third. Thirty horses started.

The betting before the race was 15 to 1 on the field against *Digby Grand*, 40 to 1 against *Lord Glasgow*, and 41 to 4 against *Hector*.

F. WEBB was the fortunate jockey of the winning horse. PLAYT and CHURCHILL rode second and third respectively.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Business Prospects in California—Gold and Silver Discoveries in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The growing crops of grain are maturing rapidly. A great scarcity of hands to gather the crops is anticipated. Foundry men and machinists are scarce, owing to the increased demand for mining machinery. The increased production of bullion, and the advance in mining stocks stimulate business of all descriptions. The stevedores, who have been receiving $6 per day in coin, are now on a strike, demanding $7.

Parties arriving at Portland, Oregon, from Sitka, Alaska, report great excitement in that region on account of the discovery of rich silver mines within half a mile of town, and of rich gold and silver mines on other places on the adjacent coast. The excitement was at a high pitch when the steamer left.

MEXICO.

Order Returning—Continued Successes of the Government—A Successor to Senior Palacio.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15, via HAVANA, April 23.—The country is becoming more quiet. Confidence in the Government increases, and business is reviving. Public opinion is now strongly favorable to JUAREZ. Gen. ROCHA continues victorious in the North-east. A vigorous campaign has been commenced against the rebels in the Sierra Puebla. Gen. CORELLA recently left Zacatecas with all his force in pursuit of CADENA. The latter by a rapid countermarch slipped into Zacatecas, and held the city one day. He was then driven out and badly beaten by CORELLA. Gen. F. CANTO has defeated the insurrents at Acapulco. DOMINGUEZ has been defeated and killed, and the Government troops have gained a victory at Huachinango.

In Yucatan the revolution continues in full blast, but the supporters of LERDO and PAZ are uniting with the Juaristas. Reinforcements are going to Yucatan, where Gen. MARISCAL already has 1,000 men. The steamer *Tobasco* has returned to Vera Cruz, and will take more troops to Campeche.

LEON GUZMAN, Attorney-General of the Republic, is spoken of as member of the Joint Claims Commission at Washington, in place of PALACIO, who will probably soon be relieved.

Gen. ROSECRANS and party arrived here on the 20th inst.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over Eastern North Carolina. It has fallen from the Ohio Valley to the lakes and westward. Cloudy weather and rain and snow are now prevailing over eastern Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Valley, and cloudy weather over the South Atlantic States. Otherwise, clear and partially cloudy weather very generally.

PROBABILITIES.

An area of quite low barometer is advancing eastward toward Wisconsin and Iowa. Falling barometer, southerly winds and increased cloudiness will probably prevail on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio Valley, and cloudy weather over the northern portions of the Middle and New-England States; clear and partially cloudy weather over the southern portions and the Southern States, with rising temperature. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

The Texas Naval Island Bill in the House—A Note of a Secret Service Investigation—The Tariff Bill—Pay Cincinnatus—Red Cloud—Centennial Committee Work—Religious Statistics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Pacific Railroad Committee, called up today the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Yerba Buena Island bill was recommitted to the Committee with instructions, some time since, to amend in a certain particular. This was agreed to by a decided majority. The bill was then reported back with a provision, under instructions of the House, requiring the valuation of the property to be fixed by a Board of Commissioners to be appointed by the President. Mr. WHEELER then offered a carefully drawn substitute for the bill, in which he had incorporated all the practicable safeguards that had been suggested by the previously pending amendments, viz.: the use only, not the fee simple, of the one-half of the island is granted to the Railroad Company, for railroad purposes exclusively, the premises to be subject to taxation like other property, under the laws of California; the sum to be paid by the Company to be determined by three disinterested Commissioners to be appointed by the President, who must give his approval to the report before it is valid. The free use of the whole of the island is reserved for military purposes in time of war or in anticipation of war; that nothing in the bill shall impair any lawful or equitable rights which private claimants may have against said island; that no subsidy of any nature whatsoever is intended to be given by this act; that the Company shall absolutely construct their piers and road from Oakland to the Island, and there establish its Western terminus within three years from the time it obtains undisputed possession; that the superstructure and the piers shall be constructed upon the precise plans described by the United States engineers as least liable to obstruct the flow of water or retard the tides, as set forth in the evidence of these engineers, given in reply to inquiries propounded by a committee hostile to this occupation; that a draw-bridge shall be erected over a portion of the channel if required; that all other companies shall have the same rights to use this portion of the island, on payment of a fair proportion of the expenses of the improvements; that the said railroad Company shall charge no forriage between the island and the City of San Francisco for freight and passengers which pass over any portion of their road; that the Company shall charge no wharfage for landing any freight or passengers which have passed or are to pass over their line of road; that Congress may authorise any other road at any time to form an independent connection with that part of the island thus granted, and it may repeal this act at any time. A warm debate took place on the bill, and its opponents assailed it chiefly with the utterances of the local Press and interests of San Francisco, which were rightly interpreted, no doubt, by the California members, who all firmly advocated the bill. It clearly appeared by the violent demonstrations of the San Franciscans, which found utterance through such patriots as HOLMAN and WOOD, that it was clearly a contest between the wharf-owners of the city, who now toll every pound of freight that comes from or goes to the East with excessive charges of wharfage, cartage and storage, and the railroad Company, backed by the commercial interests of the entire country, who want transhipment in San Francisco Harbor to be as cheap and as expeditious as possible. After two hours' debate the previous question was seconded by 84 to 55, and the bill will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business.

A RELIC OF A BROKEN-DOWN INVESTIGATION.

The manner in which the Democracy propose to furnish material out of the broken-down investigations wherewith their newly-recruited Liberal allies are to assail the Administration, was forcibly illustrated today by the presentation by the Democratic minority of the House Post-office Committee—Messrs. VAN TRUMP, RANDALL and CARROLL—of a report censuring Postmaster-General CRESWELL for an alleged violation of law in the late straw bidders' investigation controversy. The regular report of the Committee, submitted some two weeks since, completely vindicated Mr. CRESWELL; and this minority report, after weeks of incubation, turns out to be wholly the production of and in the handwriting of the witness MCKIBBIN, who brought the charges originally, and who, when examined by the Committee, broke down as badly as did DANA, and was turned out of Court, along with his lame and impotent case.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES expects to begin the consideration of the Tariff bill to-morrow, as soon as the Goat Island bill is out of the way. He hopes to limit general debate to three days, but it is doubtful if the gentlemen who are crammed with home speeches will subside in that brief space of time. Mr. KERR, it is reported, has prepared an exhaustive speech showing the absurdity, in his view, of removing the tax in any degree from such articles of prime necessity as tea and coffee.

FOR CINCINNATI.

The political managers are beginning to transfer their base of operations from this city to Cincinnati. JOHN D. DEFRIES, the leading Davis manager, left to-night for a brief call at Indianapolis, and then to take up his quarters at the Burnett House in Porkopolis. He promises all his old friends, who worked shoulder to shoulder with him at Chicago, in '60, for the nomination of HARRY DAVIS for Governor, front seats in the show as one as a compliment in advance from the new powers that are to be. He went off feeling finely over the report that the CHASE strength would be thrown for DAVIS. It is noticed here that many of the Registers in Bankruptcy, who owe their appointment to Chief-Justice CHASE, are constituting themselves delegates. This is the case with the Register from this district, and also the one from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

TROOPS FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Troops have been placed at the disposal of Secretary DELANO, who telegraphed from Muscogee, Indian Territory, on Saturday, in regard to the troubles which had occurred at Fort Gibson. The order to remove the squatters from the Territory has been reiterated and is now being executed.

A DECISION AGAINST GEN. ABBOTT.

The case of Gen. ABBOTT was taken up by the Senate again today and decided much more speedily than was expected, for it was anticipated that there would be a general desire for speech making. Mr. CARPENTER reviewed briefly the speech made by Mr. THURMAN, the other day, against ABBOTT'S claim, and THURMAN declined to debate the question any further if a vote could be taken. This was acceded to and the roll call was immediately begun. Nobody expected that the report of the majority of the Committee against admitting ABBOTT would not be sustained, but that the Senate would be more evenly divided than it was. There was some dodging, and only fifty-two Senators remained in their seats and voted. The result was forty-two against admitting ABBOTT and ten in his favor. The question which will now arise will be the admission of RANSOM, which is a question entirely distinct from that decided today.

THE CLAYTON CASE.

The Clayton Committee has been kept pretty busy taking testimony, and now has 4,000 manuscript pages. Senator RICE has just been on the stand for two or three of its sessions. There is no prospect of a report for several weeks; but from what can be learned, there is no prospect that, as a result of the investigation, CLAYTON will lose his seat.

RED CLOUD.

RED CLOUD wants to come to Washington again this Spring, and his request may probably be favorably acted on.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate today, after disposing of Gen. ABBOTT'S case, resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The time until adjournment was spent in the discussion of an amendment pending, designed to take the place of the Drake amendment, which the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional. The amendment, while entirely dissimilar, would have substantially the same effect—that is, to compel rebels who have pardons to bring claims which they may make upon the Government to Congress, instead of going to the Court of Claims, where they now have equal privileges with loyal men. The Democrats, of course, oppose the amendment. In a running discussion between EDMUNDS and THURMAN, the latter alluded to SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, who were not in their seats, as the Lieutenants of the Cincinnati Convention. EDMUNDS replied it was very proper to call them the Lieutenants, since the Captains and Generals who were directing that movement were the leaders of the Democratic Party.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WORK.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendments to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending with June, 1873, have agreed to fix the amount at $28,000, to enable the President to carry into effect civil service reform. The appropriation had been cut down from $50,000 to $10,000 by the House. The Senate conferees agree to the House amendment limiting the cost of extending the Capitol grounds to $400,000 instead of $500,000 as the Senate originally fixed it. The following is the compromise as to the Senate amendment raising salaries from and after July 1, next: Annual salaries of the Second Controller, of the Register and of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, $4,000 each; Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, $5,000; Associate Judges of said Court, $4,500.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The statistics of religion for the United States, just completed at the Census Office, show the total number of church organizations, upon the 1st of June, 1870, to be 72,451, the total number of church edifices to be 63,072, the total church accommodations to be 21,916,206, and the actual value of the church property to be $354,486,481. The statistics of church accommodations for the principal denominations are as follows: Baptist, regular, 3,997,116; Baptist, other, 953,019; Roman Catholic, 1,990,514; Congregational, 1,117,213; Episcopal, 901,051; Lutheran, 697,282; Methodist, 6,334,336; Presbyterian, regular, 2,103,209; Presbyterian, other, 499,344. The value of the church property owned by these denominations is: Baptist, regular, $39,339,221; Baptist, other, $3,978,977; Catholic, Roman, $60,865,866; Congregational, $25,069,698; Episcopal, $26,514,849; Lutheran, $14,917,749; Methodist, $60,344,121; Presbyterian, regular, $47,628,792; Presbyterian, other, $4,136,534.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

William Bertram, of Missouri, to be Consul at Kingston; Wm. G. Goodwin, to be Register of the Western Land District of Nebraska; Wm. C. Childs, to be Register of Land Office at Helena, Montana; Solomon Starr, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Montana.

Naval Promotions.—First Assistant Engineer F. A. Wilson, to be Chief Engineer; William K. Nauman, to be Second Assistant Engineer; Commander P. A. Jones, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commanders J. A. Howell and A. V. Reed, to be Commanders; Masters Daniel Delehanty, Charles O. Allibone and Charles C. Carnwell, to be Lieutenants.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Democrats Engineering the Movement—Belmont and Montgomery Blair Gone Snipe-Hunting—Feeling in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—This city yet maintains its outward quiet, but has only a day or two of calm remaining before the political turmoil begins. Col. GROSVENOR, who initiated this movement and imagines he yet controls it, has written that he will be here to-morrow, and others of those prominent in the bolt are expected to appear before Friday. The real significance of the movement is seen in the fact that the Democrats, who are supposed to have that party in leash, are beginning to flit about with extraordinary energy. In addition to BELMONT, who came to express preference for ADAMS, and then went to Vincennes snipe-hunting, MONTGOMERY BLAIR came in late last night, and left in the first train this morning for the West. He escaped being interviewed, but it is supposed he, too, has gone "snipe-hunting," which has suddenly loomed into national importance as the favorite recreation of prominent Democrats.

Public opinion here, which will be felt in the mongrel Convention, continues to be for CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The Germans are indicating a preference for him. The *Courier* says should the Convention nominate ADAMS and GROESBECK, the Democrats will not nominate candidates of their own. The *Volks Freund*, Democratic, insisting on free trade, says: "We go back to first principles, and one of them is to give the people free commerce, and free trade; to grant no privileges, and to permit no advantages to the few at the expense of the many. The violation of this principle has done as much harm as the abuse of military authority. We think highly of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and would like to see him our standard-bearer, but we value the principle still more than the man, and it is on that account that we put upon the adoption of a platform upon principle at the Cincinnati Convention in the first place." The *Volks Blatt*, Republican, declares the Convention will only be a farce if the Tariff question is ignored, as that is the living spirit of the whole movement.

It is evident that outside pressure here will be for ADAMS. Illinois is divided between DAVIS and TRUMBULL, but is mostly for the latter. Missouri is for BROWN, and other States have not been developed with certainty as to preferences for candidates. As I wrote some days ago, the Convention will be made to assume a representative character by those here from the several States, holding Conventions on Monday and Tuesday, at which selections of persons to act as delegates will be made.

Vast crowds of the curious are expected to be here in addition to those coming to participate in the Convention, and great difficulty will be experienced by many in obtaining lodgings. Leading delegations have secured quarters. That from New-York, with Philadelphia and Louisiana, being at the Gibson House, where also Gov. WARMOTH and CASSIUS M. CLAY are expected. Head-quarters, however, will be at the Burnet. The names of some prominent men as mentioned as likely to be here, who have not been generally known heretofore as favoring the movement.

E. C.

Davis Secretly Working while Seemingly Idle—Trumbull's Friends Disgusted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Judge TRUMBULL finds it up hill work, after all, to secure the Presidential nomination, even at Cincinnati. While Judge DAVIS has seemingly been taking no interest in the political canvass, and has appeared to be doing nothing, it turns out that he and his friends have been using the utmost exertions to secure his nomination. It is rumored among the Trumbull men, to their evident disgust, that some of the old Chase organizations in the South have been revived in the interest of Judge DAVIS, and that there is no lack in the funds necessary to manipulate them. So the South is likely to send up delegations to some extent to vote solidly in the Convention for DAVIS. Luckily for the Labor Reformers, their candidate is rich, and may be able to add to their strength that of all the parties in the field to beat GRANT. If this information be true that money is being used in the canvass, it puts a new look upon TRUMBULL'S prospects. His followers are alarmed, and threaten to quit the Convention and organise a bolt within a bolt.

Jude Morton and Others, of Virginia, Repudiate the Movement—Gov. Walker's Flour Inspector a Delegate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—The announcement that Judge ALFRED MORTON and other Republicans are engaged in a movement here to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention is emphatically denied by Judge MORTON in a published card, in which he says: "I shall have nothing to do with the Cincinnati movement, so-called, and I am quite satisfied that no good Republican will participate in a call for a meeting to send delegates to Cincinnati. Our safety depends upon a successful fight inside of party lines, and I see no reason for going outside to fight the battles of Republicanism."

Dr. C. S. MILLS, who is mentioned also as one of the prominent Republicans here engaged in the Cincinnati movement, is absent in New-Orleans, but his friends utterly deny that he has any sympathy with the movement, and say that he honestly desires the renomination and re-election of Gen. GRANT.

Col. JAMES W. LEWELLEN, who is named as a probable delegate to Cincinnati, is Inspector of Flour of this city. His appointment was made by that very true Republican, Gov. WALKER.

E.

ALBANY.

Passage of the City Election Bill in the Assembly—The Brooklyn Bill Vanderbilt Achieves Another Victory—Resignation of Col. Hawkins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 23, 1872.

The Lower House of the Legislature did a large stroke of business this morning. Under the order of third readings, half a dozen or more of the most important bills that have been before the Legislature came up one after another and were passed.

THE STATE ELECTION BILL.

The first on the list was the Registry and Election bill, applicable to all towns and cities in the State (New-York and Brooklyn excepted) of ten thousand inhabitants and upward. This bill has already passed the Senate, and was today concurred in by the House by a vote of 90 to 33. All of the Democrats, with the exception of two or three, voting in the negative.

THE CITY ELECTION BILL.

Next came the Election bill for the City of New-York, being the one drafted by Commissioner DAVENPORT and indorsed by the Committee of Seventy. Some slight changes having been made to the bill in the Senate from the form in which it passed the House, the Senate bill was substituted for the House bill and passed by a vote of 94 to 23. A full abstract of it was published in the TIMES of Saturday last. Every Democrat, both City and rural, recorded himself against it.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION BILL.

A separate Registry and Election law for the City of Brooklyn was also among the list of third readings and passed by a vote of 96 to 26. It had previously passed the Senate. This bill has one novel feature which has not hitherto been incorporated in any Registry law, and which, it is thought, will be valuable in detecting fraudulent registration. Instead of registering the names alphabetically, the registration is to be made from houses, so that all the names purporting to emanate from any particular number of a street will be recorded together. It will be impossible under such a registry for a score of voters to hail from a single residence where one, two or three may reside, as is often done in New-York; or at least it will enable those who scan the registry to more easily detect the fraud.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE TRACK.

The bill for sinking the Fourth-avenue track came up, on its final passage, in the shape in which it passed the Assembly last week, when Mr. WHITLOCK moved that it be recommitted to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to insert certain amendments which he held in his hand, and that it retain its order on third readings. He said that the amendments referred to were substantially the same as those offered by him when the bill was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, with the exception that the track was not required to be sunk immediately, within the limits of the Grand Central Depot. A compromise had been effected he said, between the people on the line of the track and the representatives of the Railway Company, which was embodied in the amendments, and was mutually satisfactory. The motion to recommit was carried, and the bill was immediately reported from the Railroad Committee, with the amendments, and put upon its passage—Mr. HUSTED moving the previous question at every stage of the bill, thereby cutting off all debate. No one, however, appeared to wish to discuss it except Col. HAWKINS. The vote on the final passage stood yeas 92, nays 20. Mr. BENNETT inquired whether the bill, as amended, under the "compromise" required the City to pay half the expense of sinking and covering the track. The reply was that it did. The following are the names of those who voted nay: Bennett, Berri, Blair, E. E. Brown, Fort, Gregory, Haughton, Hawkins, D. B. Hill, Kennedy, Kilian, Lewis, Lippitt, Moulton, Osgood, Paige, Preston, Rice, Speaker, Twombly. After the announcement of the vote, Mr. HUSTED moved a reconsideration, for the purpose, he said, of having it voted down, and of thus getting rid of the subject for the remainder of the session, and on this motion he called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and the reconsideration voted down by about the same vote as that given on the passage of the bill.

COL. HAWKINS GETS DISGUSTED AND RESIGNS.

On the announcement of the last vote, Col. HAWKINS, who had been shoked off by the previous questions from getting in a speech in opposition to the bill, arose, apparently laboring under great excitement and anger, and said: "Mr. Speaker, I hereby tender to you my unconditional resignation as a member of this Legislature." The Speaker replied, "The gentlemen is not in order. His resignation should be sent to the Secretary of State." Col. HAWKINS took his seat, and immediately wrote out his resignation, but it is generally believed here that he will reconsider his sudden determination and continue to occupy his seat till the adjournment. While most people have given Col. HAWKINS the credit for honesty in his legislative career here this Winter, he has exercised but little influence in the House.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The quick-transit scheme known as the Gilbert Elevated Railway came up next in order and passed by a vote of 91 to 31. This is regarded as the most feasable and economical of all the projects for quick transit above ground that have been before the Legislature. It contemplates the propelling of the cars by air pressure through tighted tubes suspended over the middle of the street, in accordance with an invention patented by O. H. GILBERT, formerly medical director of one of the departments during the war. It is said that capitalists stand ready to make a practical test of the experiment as soon as the charter is obtained. The bill authorizes the appointment of Commissioners to fix the route, which may be over any of the avenues except the Third, Fourth and Fifth.

PASSAGE OF THE PNEUMATIC SCHEME.

The Beach Pneumatic bill, which passed the Senate some time ago, and has been awaiting the concurrence of the Assembly, was then taken up, and, after a good deal of delay in drumming up voters, succeeded in getting through by a vote of 66 to 44, or one more than required by law. Only a week ago the House passed the Central Under-ground bill, which occupies the same route as the Pneumatic. If it were a race to build two railroads under the same street as it is for members of the Legislature to stultify themselves, the New-York public might congratulate itself on getting double-quick transit on double-quick time. The Beach Pneumatic, it will be recollected, was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN last year, but its projectors have so remodeled it since the veto as to secure the signature of the Governor this year. He pronounced the Superintendent system a wretched failure, and was in favor of a speedy return to the contract system. The truth is that both systems have worked very badly, especially as regards their financial results. Whichever system is in vogue there speedily springs up a desire to change to the other. The bill under discussion was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Canal Board, composed of Republican State officers, to do away with the two or three outstanding canal contracts, without the recommendation of the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners, which is required by the present laws.

The New-York Court of Sessions—Local Prohibition—Twenty-Third-Street Railroad Franchise—Under-Ground Roads—Col. Hawkins—Regency of the University.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The sessions of both Houses were dried this evening, owing to the joint canvas for Regent of the University, which was appointed for 9 o'clock.

The Senate ordered the House bill authorizing a double Court of General Sessions in New-York to a third reading, and made the Local Prohibition law, which has already passed the Assembly, a special order for Thursday evening.

A resolution was put through both House recalling from the Governor the bill enforcing the sale of the Twenty-third-street Railroad franchise on account of a defect in the title. Property-owners on Twenty-third-street had a hearing before the Governor this afternoon in opposition to the bill, and it is doubtful whether amendment of the title will save it.

The Assembly Railroad Committee heard an argument this afternoon from Judge JOHN K. PORTER against the Vanderbilt Under-ground Railroad bill. This bill, together with the Pneumatic bill, encroaches upon the route of the Central Under-ground Charter, and thereby interferes with what Judge PORTER regards as the vested rights of the latter Company. A protracted litigation would follow, which would practically prevent the building of any under-ground road.

The resignation of Col. HAWKINS causes a good deal of comment, mostly unfavorable to the member from the Eleventh District.

Important questions have got to come before the Assembly, like the Miller case and the impeachment of the Judges, where Col. HAWKINS' vote may be of vital necessity, and his action in resigning should be carefully scanned for evidences of unfavorable criticisms by his enemies if they were disposed to judge his motives with the same freedom that he judges the motives of other men. His best friends advise him to recall his resignation, but it is said he stubbornly declines to follow their advice.

Ex-Senator HENRY E. PIERREPONT, who received the caucus nomination for Regent of the University, in VANDERBILT'S General Superintendent of the Central and Hudson River Railroad. Some are disposed to consider this another victory for the reigning dynasty. S.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

The sixth grand State Fair of Louisiana begins on April 24 and continues six days.

A monument to cost $25,000 is to be placed on the grave of JAMES FISK, Jr., by his widow.

The schooner *Eva M. Coon*, is water-logged at Port Washington, Wis. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The ice in Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi River, has broken up, and navigation is now open.

The warehouse of BESLEY & HURDT, at Lake City, Minn., was burned yesterday. The loss is $10,000, mostly covered by insurance.

An anonymous correspondent at Baltimore sent $100 to the United States Treasury yesterday.

The Princess VICTORIA, wife of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, gave birth to a daughter yesterday.

A very large number of buildings for business purposes are now being erected in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Penn.

Hon. JACOB SOMR, of Maryland, has entirely recovered from his recent severe attack of illness.

The death of M. JACQUES FELIX, the father of RACHEL, is announced at Paris, at the age of seventy-six.

In Newport, R. I., yesterday, JAMES ATKINSON, present incumbent, was re-elected Mayor by twenty-one majority.

E. P. SEWARD, brother of Secretary SEWARD, died yesterday of apoplexy, at his home, Florida, N. Y.

The ice broke up in Lake Champlain on Monday night, and the first steamer went across yesterday. The lake has been frozen over since Jan. 8, the longest time on record.

The English Attorney-General has consented to release the Tichborne claimant on bail, but the necessary forms have not yet been complied with.

MARSHALL S. P. LAWS, the post-office clerk in Boston recently convicted of stealing money from letters, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has issued a proclamation for the enforcement of the Quarantine law along the coast of that State, from the 10th of May.

The State officers of Ohio held a meeting in Columbus, yesterday, and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late RICHARD D. HARRISON.

A large and influential meeting was held in Norfolk, Va., last night for the organization of an immigrant aid society to promote foreign immigration to the United States through that port.

The fifth national shooting festival of the American Sharp-shooters' Society, will be held at Highlands, Ill., thirty miles east of St. Louis, Mo., beginning May 19 and terminating Sunday, the 26th.

CHARLIE HURT, a telegraph operator at Winona, Minn., shot himself accidentally, while hunting, yesterday. The charge passed into his head, causing instant death. He was the only son of H. D. HURT.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. MAINES, of Boston, whose brother-in-law, WM. MAINES, was suspected of murdering her, resulted in finding that she died of suffocation caused by excessive intoxication.

Commander WM. W. LOW is detached from the command of the *Monican* and ordered to return home. Lieut.-Commander BYRON WILSON, from the Norfolk Navy-yard,

between them that SCHURZ should fulfill the appointments of both, and Mr. BLOW hurried to St. Louis, where he proposed the matter to Mr. MCKEE, then sole controller of the Missouri *Democrat*, as a consequence of the absence of Mr. GEO. W. FISHBACK in Europe. The affair was fully discussed between Mr. BLOW, Mr. MCKEE and Col. WM. M. GROSVENOR, then editor of the paper, to whose opinions Mr. MCKEE always greatly deferred. Col. GROSVENOR had always had a prediliction for SCHURZ, and, snapping eagerly at the proposition, it was soon determined that SCHURZ should be publicly brought forward for the United States Senate. This was done through the *Democrat*, and the campaign, ending with a brilliant Republican triumph by GRANT carrying the State by a majority of 26,323, the self-inflation of CARL SCHURZ followed as a natural but wholly unexpected addition to the result. The whole State ticket and the Legislature being secured with the Presidential electors, and an analysis of the vote showing that the Germans had adhered almost without exception to the Republican cause, SCHURZ began to consider himself a political power, and to first imagine that he carried the German vote in his pocket. The manner in which he had been brought forward as a candidate for the Senate had flattered his vanity, and the result of the election, with the subsequent fulfillment of the party pledges by his election to the Senate, laid broad and deep the foundations of those dissensions which for a time disrupted the Republican Party in Missouri, and are now being used to threaten its existence in the nation.

AFTER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

This necessary narration of the accidental circumstances to which SCHURZ owed his election to the Senate brings me only to the threshold of those dramatic events to which it was to lead. After the election of 1868 there was, as is usual after Presidential contests, a period of profound political quiet. The whole of 1869 passed away without any signs upon the surface of affairs that the peace of the party was to be disturbed. It is true the sentiment against proscription was increasing so rapidly as to make it certain that the party must take ground openly in its favor in 1870, or at the furthest in 1872; but the question did not threaten any disruption of the party. It was kindly discussed, nobody denying that enfranchisement of the whole people must come as a result of peace, and the only difference of opinion being as to the time when it should be carried into effect. But dangers were brewing of which the party little knew, and to which it was not to awaken until it had been rent in twain by the deeply-laid schemes of adroit demagogues, of whom CARL SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN were chiefs, and of whom Col. WM. M. GROSVENOR was the dupe. This gentleman continued at his important post of editor of the *Democrat*, and he was so entirely trusted by Mr. MCKEE that he was untrammeled in shaping the political bias of the paper. As 1870 advanced it became apparent that there were decided differences in the party on enfranchisement, and there is no doubt that the conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican Party for personal ends, which is to culminate next week at Cincinnati, was first concocted in July, 1870, when these differences showed the conspirators their chance to light the flames of discord. B. GRATZ BROWN had neglected his opportunities in the Senate of the United States, and had moreover an intense ambition to figure on a more congenial if not more extended stage. The nation does not contain a politician so apt to see and quick to seize an unusual chance like that presented in Missouri in 1870, as B. GRATZ BROWN. In addition to the differences as to the adoption of the policy of enfranchisement, there was trouble concerning a candidate for Governor. MCCLURG, in possession of the Gubernatorial office, was scheming for a re-election, and although intensely unpopular with a large proportion of the party, used his advantages with such success that long before the State Convention met at Jefferson City, it was conceded that he had obtained a majority of the delegates. But it was equally well known that an attempt was to be made to beat him with Lieut.-Gov. STANARD, an able, popular man, and hopes were entertained that when the Convention assembled, Gov. MCCLURG might be forced from the track. GRATZ BROWN was not the man to refuse to take a selfish advantage of the circumstances thus presented. His Republicanism was as yet unchallenged, he had still the confidence of the masses of the party, and he became a candidate for Governor before the Convention, as he had a perfect right to do. There is no proof that a bolt was intended when BROWN first entered the field, and probably none was; if BROWN had secured the nomination of the united Convention even upon a platform of continued proscription, there is little doubt that "Liberal" Republicanism would be still a cheat of the future.

THE JEFFERSON CITY CONVENTION.

There is no need to deal in detail with the history of those three stormy days beginning Aug. 31, 1870, during which the Convention sat in Jefferson City, and the Republican Party of Missouri was murdered in the house of its pretended friends. When it first assembled it was evident that the majority would not desert MCCLURG, although willing to accept of any reasonable compromise upon the enfranchisement question, in order to secure harmony. But this by no means suited the Brown faction, which was determined on having the candidate in any event. Therefore, from the hour of the opening of the Convention they began a bitter fight upon the enfranchisement, taking care to put the question in such way that a compromise was impossible. Nothing was more easy to do, when it is known that CARL SCHURZ had descended from his high place in the United States Senate, and having obtained a vacant seat in the delegation from the Fourth Ward of St. Louis, appeared in the Convention as the leader of the disintegrating movement. The Convention was composed of a few more than eight hundred delegates, and it was apparent from the start that BROWN could command only about one hundred, so that it required considerable skill to force a contest with so small a fragment of so large a body. CARL SCHURZ was equal to the occasion, and chiefly by the simple device of getting himself appointed on the Committee on Resolutions. It must be admitted, however, that he was greatly aided by the effect with which his followers imitated the tactics of the Tammany Republicans in New-York under similar circumstances, in howling so loudly and continuously as to make the faction appear much larger than it really was. Owing to their energy in this respect the first day of the Convention passed without anything more having been accomplished than a temporary organization, which business the Convention had to do twice over before it was allowed to have even a semblance of order. The proceedings of the second day were equally tempestuous, and the conspiracy against the integrity of the Republican Party was apparently on the eve of complete success. Many, however, of those who thought they were behind the scenes, believed that all this uproar was harmless, and the Convention would conclude its labors in peace. The Committee on Resolutions, appointed on the second day, was known to have before it, and the majority to be in favor of, what was known as the Carroll County resolution on enfranchisement, which really conceded all that the Brown-Schurz faction demanded, although in less distinct terms.

ARRANGING FOR THE BOLT.

On the evening after the second day's adjournment, a scene occurred in the rooms of Lieut.-Gov. STANARD, at his hotel, which is now very significant. The parlor was filled with the friends of STANARD, when Col. GROSVENOR entered, evidently laboring under a high state of excitement, and calling Mr. STANARD, with two of his most influential supporters, into the bedroom, closed the door. Privacy being thus secured, GROSVENOR exclaimed: "We want to know what you Stanard men are going to do?" The question was not understood, and one of the gentlemen asked him what he meant, when GROSVENOR answered: "We are going out of the Convention, and want to know whether or not you will go with us?" One of the gentlemen then said that surely the Brown men would not be going to bolt on a merely personal issue, for, he continued, "The Committee on Resolutions have not reported, and as there will undoubtedly be only one report, embracing in substance the Carroll County resolution, you will have no plausible excuse for bolting." GROSVENOR instantly replied: "Oh, there'll be two reports; that's fixed if SCHURZ sticks, and I never knew him not to stick." After this significant declaration, the conference terminated, with Col. GROSVENOR being assured that the Stanard men would not bolt, but, as in honor bound, would abide by the decision of the Convention. The proceedings of the third day showed that GROSVENOR was not mistaken, in his statement of the programme of disruption which had been arranged, nor in his estimate of the capacity of CARL SCHURZ for sticking to any political infamy on which he had determined. There were two reports, and, although the report of the majority practically conceded all that had been asked, the minority headed by SCHURZ, insisted upon the radical interpretation of the enfranchisement clause. Any one reading the report of the proceedings made out by the Brown organ, will be forced to admit that the Convention was not allowed an opportunity to accept or reject this extreme demand, before the disruption which had been arranged was consummated by the Brown men, numbering something over one hundred, withdrawing to the Senate Chamber, where, in a short session, they finished their work of destruction by the adoption of a "liberal" platform, and the nomination of a full State ticket, headed by B. GRATZ BROWN. The regular Convention, in which 706 delegates remained, also soon finished its labors, putting Gov. MCCLURG before the people for re-election.

A BARGAIN WITH THE DEMOCRACY.

Nobody denies now or denied then that abstractly the Brown faction was in the right upon this enfranchisement question, but nobody except a knave or a fool could pretend that it had been fairly used, or that those men had acted from devotion to principle. The facts of the case were even then too clear to deny that a popular cry had been seized upon to advance personal interests, and subsequent events fully confirmed this view. No witness can be produced who ever saw CARL SCHURZ, GRATZ BROWN, WM. GROSVENOR, EMIL PRETORIOUS and JOSEPH PULITZER concluding a treaty with the Democracy by which the personal fortunes of these men were to be advanced by the sacrifice of the Republican Party of Missouri, but the fact that such a bargain was made has been proven by events as plainly as it could be by direct evidence. Going into the canvass of 1870 with this popular howl of complete forgiveness of the past, the Brown men were swift and emphatic in their declarations that their bolt was only a State affair, and was not intended to be extended beyond the limits of Missouri. It was charged upon them by Senator DRAKE and others that they had only entered upon the primary stage of a long and carefully-prepared plan to disintegrate the National Republican Party by forcing B. GRATZ BROWN forward as a candidate for the Presidency, but they repudiated any such design, and declared that they of all men would be found most faithful to the party in the contest of 1872. They were equally distinct in their declarations that they had not entered into any bargain with the Democrats, and then, as now, and always, sought to convince the people of their sincerity on this point by the extraordinary vehemence of their utterances. It is well known that they then succeeded, and that their triumph was in effect the triumph of Democracy. The results of that election, including the return of FRANK BLAIR to the United States Senate, have lately been so admirably stated in the TIMES, in a letter signed "Earnest Republican," that it would be a waste of space to rehearse them again, and I pass on to the later developments in this astounding conspiracy.

RETURN OF THE WANDERERS.

Gov. BROWN was scarcely settled in his seat before the mass of the Republicans who had assisted to put him there became convinced that they had been tricked by designing politicians into a blunder. Mr. MCKEE awoke to his frightful mistake in allowing Col. GROSVENOR to shape the course of the *Democrat*, and the latter was ousted from his position as editor. The *Democrat* wheeled at once to the support of National Republicanism, the great party of freedom righted itself with surprising swiftness, and in a few days, comparatively, there was nothing left of that vast disaffection by which BROWN had been enabled to carry the State by 40,000 majority, except B. GRATZ BROWN, CARL SCHURZ, EMIL PRETORIOUS, JOSEPH PULITZER and a few others, among whom was WM. M. GROSVENOR, whose influence, however, was destroyed at the moment he lost control of the *Democrat*, but who now devoted himself exclusively to the nursing of that conspiracy, at the birth of which he had been chief nurse. Of all the Republican newspapers in the State every one became the opponent of BROWN and his clique except the *Westliche Post*, which is owned by CARL SCHURZ. But this forlorn condition did not unnerve the conspirators, or induce them to abandon their design of parceling out the nation among themselves by the election of GRATZ BROWN to the Presidency. As adepts in suppressing the truth, these "Liberals" would excite the envy of *Falstaff*, and by means of adroit manipulations of the Associated Press, as this narrative has yet to show, they succeeded in making the country believe that the Republican Party of Missouri was wholly with them. Nothing was more false, but falsehood never did better service for a bad cause. This supposed strength in Missouri gave them strength beyond its limits, and when CARL SCHURZ began to break ground against the Administration in his speeches at Chicago and other points, his words had the weight which were due to those of one who claimed and was presumed to be speaking for a great party of a great State. Within the State, however, the strength as well as the purposes of the cabal was perfectly well known, and it soon became nothing more than a tool of the Democracy, which would be thrown away when it should be useless. The conspirators knew exactly their predicament, and made desperate efforts to secure the allegiance of leading Republicans, whose names they might parade as a proof of their power. As a proof of this fact, as well as convincing evidence of the purposes of the cabal, I must now relate a chapter of hitherto secret political history.

AN INSIDE SCHEME.

In July, 1871, Major ROLLINS, who has played fast and loose in the politics of Missouri for many years, called upon Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, and after some little unskillful fencing, came at once to the object of his visit by saying that he desired to ask the co-operation of Mr. BLOW in the work of electing Gov. BROWN to the Presidency, and adding that Gov. BROWN had spoken in high terms of Mr. BLOW. The latter was somewhat astonished by these remarks, but at once informed ROLLINS that Gov. BROWN was certainly fully aware of his (BLOW's) opinion of his practical character and schemes, and if the Governor had said anything to lead ROLLINS to suppose that he would do anything in aid of any scheme for his advancement, he thought the Governor must have been laboring under temporary aberration of mind. With these emphatic expressions of opinion the interview terminated, but a few days afterward Mr. BLOW was seated at dinner at a leading hotel of the city, when Gov. BROWN entered, and sitting down beside him, opened a conversation, which had not proceeded far when BROWN suddenly remembered that, long before, BLOW had invited him to visit his country-seat, some miles from the city, and apologizing for not accepting sooner, said he would go down in a few days, as he wanted to have a long talk with him, but he added that of course it was not on politics, as he was aware that they disagreed. Mr. BLOW answered that he would be delighted to welcome the Governor, and that he thanked him heartily for his admission that they disagreed on politics, and as there was no chance whatever that they could ever agree, it released him from an unpleasant embarrassment when the Governor himself proposed that the subject should not be mentioned. The order of BROWN by a friendly chat with his dear friend instantly cooled, and his visit was indefinitely postponed. Such incidents are certainly at first sight trivial, and apparently not proper as a general thing for public use, but in no other way can it be so clearly shown that so long ago as July, 1870, BROWN was intriguing for the Presidency at the cost of the integrity of the Republican Party, for he knew well enough that the sentiment of the party as a whole was with President GRANT.

SPREAD OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

It was a marvel due to the adroitness of the conspirators, that as the "Liberal" movement dwindled into nothingness in its birthplace, it gathered strength in remote portions of the country. SCHURZ in the Senate, unexcelled in entrapping TRUMBULL, TIPTON and SUMNER, and by the potency which step raised obtained the attention of the nation. But they were aware that nothing practical would come of all this, and from their political necessities sprang what has become known in Missouri politics as the "Bill and Joe" Convention, because it was wholly managed by GROSVENOR and PULITZER. The former had been flying about from place to place and styling himself Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, and had called a mass convention to meet at Jefferson City on the 24th of January. It was this body which passed the now notorious Missouri resolutions which the Democracy of Connecticut adopted, and it was this body which called the Cincinnati Convention. It was from beginning to end under the domination of GROSVENOR, PRETORIOUS PULITZER, Gen. MCNEIL, and a few other of the personal adherents of BROWN and SCHURZ. It was composed altogether of just one hundred and twenty-eight men, but it was proclaimed by the Associated Press as an outpouring of the Republican masses of Missouri. How this was done can be told in a few words, and nothing more clearly shows the alliance of the conspiracy with the Democracy than the explanation of how this falsehood gained universal currency. There being no regular agent of the Associated Press at Jefferson City, it was, of course, understood among journalists that some one would go from St. Louis to attend and report the proceedings of this political anomaly. A day or two before the day appointed for the meeting a note was left at the office of the agent of the Associated Press, in St. Louis, signed by Mr. HYDE, managing editor of the *Missouri Republican*, the leading Democratic journal of the Mississippi Valley, in which he said he would attend the Convention, and would send the Associated Press a perfectly fair report of it, if it was desired. The offer was accepted, and from this Democratic source originated those gross exaggerations of the character of this Convention, which have had such great effect in misleading the country. The *Missouri Democrat*, through its well-known correspondent "Mack," instantly exposed the fraud, but the exaggeration had got twenty-four hours start in the head-lines of thousands of newspapers all over the land, and the truth never overtook it. The fact was that the Convention was contemptible in numbers and more than contemptible in the political standing of its members. Democrats like Judge OLIVER, of Cincinnati, and one PATRICK DONAHU, editor of the Lexington *Gazeteer*, stood sponsors at the birth of the mongrel, which, from the instant of its first breath, has been nursed with such extraordinary care by the whole Democracy until now, when it believes itself so strong that it demands that the Democracy shall give up the ghost in its behalf.

THE FUTURE.

At the cost of considerable space, but in as few words as the task could be accomplished, I have endeavored to trace the history of the Missouri bolt and narrate its consequences, so that its animus can be seen. No one here, not in its interests, being aware of all the facts, pretends to doubt that this movement has not been from first to last designed and manipulated for the sole purpose of giving B. GRATZ BROWN a chance to mount to the Presidency upon the ruins of the Republican Party; nobody pretends to deny that an attempt is being made to repeat on the national stage in 1872 the game which was so successfully played in Missouri in 1870. Nothing is more certain than these facts. Nothing is more sure than that in May an attempt will be made to repeat at Cincinnati the performances of "Bill and Joe" at Jefferson City in January. Bill and Joe have taken extensive parlors at the Burnet House, where they expect to manipulate States as they managed the few personal adherents of BROWN and SCHURZ at Jefferson City. To give them the opportunity to make this attempt, the business of the nation has been impeded for months, that SCHURZ might have everybody and everything investigated, and the foulest calumnies have been heaped upon the President of the United States. To this ignoble end has all the turmoil of the past eight months been directed, and men who have sometimes been thought great statesmen and journalists have been caught in the nets of the conspirators and made to serve their selfish purposes. But there is a pleasant prospect that all these schemes will come to naught. The movement has got beyond the control of its concoctors, and B. GRATZ BROWN at Cincinnati will be of infinitesimal importance. There is scarcely a chance that the Convention there will take either him or his resolutions, and there is some danger that in their deep disgust at such a conclusion of all their schemes, all these Missouri plotters will turn around and support the Philadelphia nominees.

THE PROSPECT IN THIS STATE.

So far as the result in this State is concerned, it makes no difference whether they do or not. I have left myself so little space that I can only epitomize the burden of opinion here by saying that but for one circumstance Gen. GRANT would be certain to carry Missouri by twenty thousand majority. That one circumstance is the enfranchised vote, which is an unknown quantity in politics, for the reason that no election has been held since 1870. It is generally estimated at thirty-five thousand, and in case it does not greatly exceed that number, the State is sure for the Republicans. The mongrels have no strength whatever outside the Germans in St. Louis, St. Joseph, and some other centres, and are not taken into the account at all. Many Democrats have declared that in case of a contest between two Republicans they shall vote for Gen. GRANT, and it is certain that the Republicans here will gain more than they will lose from that treason which has been hastily sketched in this letter, whatever the effect of it may be in the nation at large.

R. C.

A Porter Collecting and Appropriating his Employer's Money.

For some time past Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. have been under the impression that they were being robbed by some one of their employes, who collected bills due the firm, and appropriated the money. They communicated with Capt. ANTHONY C. ALLAIRE, of the 29th Ward Police, who took the matter in hand. He soon learned that MICHAEL MCEVOY, one of their porters, residing at No. 26 Warren-street, Brooklyn, had, on the evening of the 6th inst., called on Mrs. STRANAHAN, of No. 161 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, and collected from her $159 71, due the employers for dry goods sold the lady. Capt. ALLAIRE directed Officer KNOX to arrest MCEVOY, and on being confronted with Mrs. STRANAHAN, he was at once identified by that lady as the man who had collected the bill from her. The prisoner then admitted his guilt. Justice COX, yesterday, held him for trial.

Destructive Fire at Eleventh-Avenue and Fifty-Seventh-Street.

At 1½ yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building attached to the Elm Flax Mills, situated on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, owned and occupied by A. H. MASE & Co., of No. 6 White-street. The premises, valued at $10,000, were compleatly destroyed, besides upward of $50,000 worth of property.

Hayes, the Alleged Murderer, Bailed.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, Mr. HOWE made application for the admission to bail of MICHAEL HAYES, who is indicted for the killing of PATRICK O'DONNELL some fifteen years ago. The circumstances of the case were recently published in the TIMES. The Court granted the motion, and fixed the bail at $5,000. The trial will take place on the first Monday in May.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Friday, at the opens. Monday. Tuesday. APRIL 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...112½ | $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...112½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...113½ | 50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...112½

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

100 Pacific Mail	60	200 C., C. & I. C.	85½
200 do.	60½	200 do.	85½
100 do.	60½	200 do.	85½
1600 do.	60½	200 do.	85½
400 do.	60½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	60½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	60½	200 do.	85½
200 Erie	24½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	24½	200 do.	85½
200 Union Pacific	87½	200 do.	85½
400 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 do.	87½	200 do.	85½
200 West. Un. Tel.	75½	200 Ohio & Miss.	40½
200 do.	75½	200 do.	40½
100 do.	75½	200 do.	40½
200 do. bet. cash	75½	200 do.	40½
200 do.	75½	200 do.	40½
1800 do.	75½	200 do.	40½
800 do.	75½	200 do.	40½
2200 do.	76½	400 Pac. R. & E.	9½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11¾ AND 11¾ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...116½		$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...114	
10,000 do.	117½	15,000 U. S. 6-30 R., '68...113½	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62...114½		5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...114½	
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...113½		5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...114½	
12,000 do.	113½	86,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110
5,000 do.	113½	1,000 do.	110
10,000 do.	113½	15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	118

11¾ o'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

10,000 N. C. 6s, new	32	400 Lake Shore	98½
200 Western Union	76¾	700 do.	98½
200 do.	76	200 do.	98½
300 Pacific Mail	60¼	400 Union Pacific	87½
400 do.	60¾	1400 do.	87½
100 do.	60¾	200 North-Western	80½
400 C. C. & I. C.	85½	700 Ohio & Miss.	40½
300 Erie	24¾	1200 do.	40½
200 do.	24¾	400 do.	40½
200 do.	24¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old	60¼	200 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113½	100 do.	93¾
Jan. & July	89½	200 do.	93¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	86½	200 Panama	99½
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st b.	90	100 Chi. & N. W.	83
5,000 P. Mail, 1 do. C. B.	91½	100 do. bet. cash	83
100 Mf. Coal	23½	200 do.	83½
200 Quick Pf.	45½	200 do.	83½
200 do. b. cash	45½	200 do.	83½
200 do.	45½	200 do.	83½
100 Mar. Pf.	8½	200 do.	83½
100 do.	8½	200 do.	83½
10 Adams Ex.	96½	1200 do.	83½
10 do.	96½	200 do.	83½
10 A. M. Ex. b. c.	73½	100 N. J. Central	111½
300 Pacific Mail, b. c.	60¼	400 Chi. & R. I. b. c.	111
1200 do.	60¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	40½
200 do.	60¾	do. bet. cash	40½
200 do.	60¾	1600 do.	40½
400 do.	126	200 do.	40½
200 do.	126	200 do.	40½
200 West. U. Tel. b. c.	75½	200 Bos. R. & N. b. c.	93½
200 do.	75½	1000 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	85½
200 do.	128	300 do.	85½
200 do.	128	200 do.	85½

TUESDAY, April 23—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London were advanced this morning to 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent., and the sales of Gold to 111¼@111¾ ₱ cent. The impression on the Street is that we are on the eve of active Gold exports, although more than a fortnight behind the movement last Spring. The Banks and Bankers are signing receipts at the Treasury loan for the May Gold Interest on the 5-20s of 1869, '64-'65, which is ordered from Washington to be prepaid on and after to-morrow, April 24. The largest share of this Interest will be collected for Foreign account, adding so much, of course, to the current wants of Exchange. In the Gold Room there is more show of active speculation in Gold, on the chances of a further rise after the export demand sets in of one or two points. Whether this expectation will be realized or not depends somewhat upon the turn of political events in England, and at or about the Geneva Conferences on the Washington Treaty. This last question, in its unsettled condition, has undoubtedly dulled the speculation in American Stocks both in England and on the Continent, and there is less freedom in the orders and negotiations than some week ago. To this cause of suspense is now added the critical condition of the British Ministry in the House of Commons. A present change in the Government, it is feared by some parties, would further complicate the Treaty question. At the same time the Cable telegrams yesterday and today quote much steadiness in the British and American Funds, and the latter are on the advance here in sympathy with the rise in Gold. The 5-20s of 1865, May and November, and 1867, January and July, and the New 5 ₱ cents and Coupon 10-40s, are wanted as a remittance abroad, and the immediate supply of Stock is quite moderate. The Coupon 1881 6 ₱ cents sold at 116¼ ₱ cent. The Currency 6 ₱ cents are also strong at 115¾@116 ₱ cent. The Central and Union Pacific First Mortgages have also gone up with Gold and Exchange.

The course of Money among the Stock Exchange people today was, as on Saturday and Monday, somewhat irregular. The rates were dear for turning Stocks up to 3 o'clock, but most of the regular houses that wanted Money on call loan were accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. The offerings from lenders are not to say free, but a falling off in the volume of speculation in the Railroads and other Stocks somewhat lessened the demand. After 2 o'clock a number of cash balances were loaned until to-morrow below 7 ₱ cent., but these sudden changes late in the day are not reliable as an index of the market even for twenty-four hours. The Banks are receiving some Currency from the country and from the neighboring cities this week, and the prospect is good for another improving Bank return on Saturday.

With the exception of an upward stir in Harlem, on the passage of the Fourth-avenue Bill at Albany, the fluctuations at the Stock Exchange were not violent, but as intimated above, there is less business doing. The arbitrary ups and downs in Money for a day or two past, have partially discomposed some of the outside speculators, while, at the same time, they afford no decided advantage to the bearish sellers of Stocks. The market for the Railroads and for Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks, appears to stand considerable hammering, and upon every sign of ½@1 ₱ cent. decline on the active speculatives, fresh and liberal orders to buy are sent into the Hall of the Exchange, and the prices in the afternoon were much the same as at the close on Monday. The sudden turn in Harlem on the Albany news, was from 124 to 129 ₱ cent.

As the close of business, Exchange on London was firm at 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110¼ ₱ cent. short sight. The demand proved large at the advance for Wednesday's steamer. Gold left off 110¼@110¾ ₱ cent. There was a further advance in all the Public Funds, owing to an active Domestic demand, as well as in sympathy with the rise in Gold and Exchange. Orders are coming in for banking use, South and West, and also for various investment here and in New-England. The long 6 per cents of 1881 sold at 117½, and the Currency 6 per cents at 116 ₱ cent. The Central Pacific First Mortgages closed 103½@103¾ ₱ cent., Unions 93½@93¾ ₱ cent. The Railroad speculation was comparatively dull between 4 and 5 P. M., but prices steady.

The Custom-house demand for Gold today was $673,000. The Treasury will buy to-morrow at least $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

The last sales of Harlem Stock were at 126½ ₱ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—APRIL 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114¾	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114¾	114¾
American Gold	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99¾	99¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Certs.	93½	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113¾
North-west Common	81¾	80¾
North-west Preferred	94½	94½
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾
St. Paul Preferred	81	81
St. Paul Common	66	67½
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	43¾
Toledo and Wabash	78½	78½
Western Union Telegraph	76	75¾
Erie	24½	63¾
Union Pacific	87½	88½
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	35½	34½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the Railroad speculation was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1872.

Gold receipts	$701,264 18
Gold payments	164,031 10
Gold balance	71,522,008 18
Currency receipts	174,269 07
Currency payments	204,809 09
Currency balance	5,876,363 56
Customs	675,000 00

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cts., reg., '81	118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113¾
6 ₱ cts., coup., '81	117¾	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '65	111¾	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 coup., '65	113¾	5-20 reg., '68	113¾
Call Bonds, '71	113¾	5-20 coup., '68	113¾
5-20 reg., '64	111¾	10-40 reg.	110
5-20 coup., '64	114¾	10-40 coup.	110¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113¾	6s coup., '81	118¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113¾	6s cur., '81	118
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113¾		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '61	94¾	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	93½	Ga. West. 1st, '90	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. R.	91	Ga. West. 2d, '80	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	104¾	Gal. & Chi. 1st	104¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 1st, Ext.	106¾	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	102¾
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96¾	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	105
Erie 2d 7s, '80	96	Mor. & Ess.	98
Erie 1st 7s, '77	96	Mor. & Ess. 1st	110
Erie 6s 7s, '85	95	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104¾
Long Dock Bonds	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, 7s	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	101
Buf. N. Y. & E. 2d, 7s	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
Hud. R. 7s, '85	103¾	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	97
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	95	Clove. & Pitts.	90
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	100	Clove. & Pitts.	90
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	90	Clove. & Pitts.	90
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '72	103	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Chi., R. & Q. 8s 1st	113	Chi. & Alt. 1st	105
M. & O. 7s 2d	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st	105
R. & S. & N. L. S. F. 7s	103¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	94¾
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d	64¾

The Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board closed as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119¾	West. Un. Tel.	75¾
Md. Coal	32	Quicksilver Min. Pref.	43½
Am. Coal	43½	Adams Ex.	97½
Spring Mount. Coal	62½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	80
Canton Co.	84½	U. S. Ex.	80
C. C. and Ind. Cen.	75¾	Pac. M. S. Co.	60¾
Con. Coal of Md.	42½	Pac. M. S. Co.	60¾
Cum. Coal and Iron	70	At. M. & S. Co.	42

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¾	
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	126¾	128
Pennsylvania Central	61	61¼
Reading	118	About.
Lehigh Valley	59½	59
Lehigh Navigation Preferred	47½	47¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	40	About.
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	94½	94½

Mr. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Road, who has agreed to take charge of the Texas Pacific enterprise, from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, on the California coast, has succeeded in passing through the United States Senate an amendment to the charter of the Road to facilitate the negotiation of its Mortgages. If the bill should pass the House, the work, it is understood, will be immediately entered upon, as the great Pacific auxiliary to the Southern connections of the Pennsylvania interest. Its South-western relations will be with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton lines, from St. Louis to the Arkansas State boundary, and with the Memphis and Little Rock and Little Rock and Fort Smith Roads.

Mr. J. A. GARLAND, junior partner of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., and Mr. GEORGE C. CLARK, junior partner of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., sail in the *Russia* to-morrow, on their first visit to the Old World, for a few months' recreation from business. Mr. CLARENCE CLARK, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, goes out in the same vessel.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,244,186.

Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON offer for sale and recommend the Gold Seven ₱ cent. First Mortgage Land Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway, at 90 and accrued interest, (calculated in currency.)

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, (7.30 per cent.) in gold—holders exempt from United States tax—are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and upon timber, mineral and agricultural lands equal in extent to all the New-England States, and Maryland included.

The United States Congress has made secure the payment of the bonds by this unparalleled land grant.

The bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered, and are offered by Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. and the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States at par and interest in currency.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., at 90 and accrued interest.

☞ ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS.
Six per Cent. Gold. June and December.
We offer the recent issue of
$500,000
At 99 and accrued interest.
JAMESON, SMITH & COT

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR—ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—No motions. Nothing on the calendar for April 24: 2058, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WILLIAM TELL (Italian Opera).—Mad. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Santley, Mr. Wachtel.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE IRON CHEST.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Morosini.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Marvona Family. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH.—Mr. J. R. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE POWER OF LOVE.—The Chapman Sisters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK FRIDAY.—Mr. J. W. Collier, Miss Lizzie Price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCES.—The Vokes Troupe. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 181.—EXHIBITION OF SHLOUS PAINTING OF JERUSALEM.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—FAIR in aid of the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital.

ROBINSON HALL.—RECITATION by Lillie Ollie Goldsmith.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McKEON'S MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by 500 children.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the SUNDAY EDITION.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....9
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....45
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....13
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....45
The WEEKLY TIMES fifty copies, one year.....100
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage paid.....6
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The dispatches we are now receiving from Cincinnati and other points in the West afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The character of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX received the following well-merited indorsement from Mr. GREELEY in 1868: "No part of this country but thrills at the name of SCHUYLER COLFAX. He is a New-York boy; a graduate of our common schools, when these schools were not so good as they are now. With his widowed mother he settled in the West, and then made a name for himself that is an assurance of victory." Mr. GREELEY'S opinion of Mr. COLFAX, we have no doubt, is precisely the same today that it was in 1868; but to give expression to it would be opposed to the one-term principle, and to his ideas of consistency in general.

Great disappointment is felt in this City and throughout the country, that Congress does not proceed with more promptness to the consideration of so much of the Tariff bill as involves the tax on tea and coffee. Merchants in large numbers, and representing immense interests, are protesting against delay, which is likely to be simply ruinous to many firms affected by the tax. Such a states of affairs cannot wisely be ignored by Congress. The parties injured are not confined to any party, and include those of opposing views in regard to the advisability of removing the duty. But they are all agreed that a decision, in one way or other, is an imperative duty on the part of Congress.

Our readers will find in the able letter of our special correspondent in Missouri, a faithful account of the origin and rise of the "Liberal Republican" movement in Missouri. It is the result of careful investigation by a skillful and intelligent observer, and is an important contribution to the political history of the day. While such an account must, from its nature, embrace much of a personal nature, we believe the letter is one which he candid inquirer into the tendencies of current political movements can afford to pass by.

We commend the short and exciting story of Mr. MCNALLY, Democratic inspector of primary elections, to the respectable Republicans who may be inclined to follow Mr. GREELEY to Cincinnati to enlist in a Liberal-Republican-Democratic reform. It affords a striking instance of what decent men have to face in intimate alliance with Democratic politicians. Mr. MCNALLY had ventured to declare the result of a primary to be in favor of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, instead of JIM IRVING, the ex-bruiser of the New-York Assembly. He was rewarded for his temerity by being knocked down, kicked, pounded on the head, and finally shot in the breast, by a gang of IRVING'S backers. He can doubtless give valuable information to inquiring Republicans on the availability of Mr. FENTON'S Tammany friends as instruments of reform.

One source to which the "bolters" look for support is the South. Is it probable, however, that any loyal man at the South—any man who has property at stake there—would be willing to upset an Administration whose policy is known and fixed for the chance of what they might get from a faction which cannot agree on any given principle in the world? Is it probable that the negroes would play into the hands of their old "friends," the Democrats? We venture to say not. To have three Presidential tickets in the field would be bad for somebody, but we have full faith that the Republican *Party*, as distinguished from any faction within that party, would come out with flying colors.

The Legislature and the Judges.

It has been no secret for days past that a very large sum of money has been raised for the express purpose of bribing members of the Legislature to vote against the impeachment or conviction of the corrupt Judges. At first, the friends of these Judges believed that they could successfully work upon the cupidity of the Judiciary Committee. But their confidence in their power to dishonor Mr. PRINCE and his fellow-committeemen became shaken, and then they determined to fall back upon the Legislature itself. A fund amounting to very little less than *two hundred thousand dollars* has been raised—we are stating a sober *fact*—and placed in the hands of professional bribers—A. D. BARBER and another—for the purpose of securing votes against the impeachment of the Judges. There is also a rumor afloat of another fund, raised by TWEED and SWEENY, for the same object. BARBER and his comrade receive ten thousand dollars by way of commission, to start with. This is about the most profitable stoke of business they have done this year, for the Erie Ring has not been worth much, and the other Railroad Ring is not quite so liberal as it may perhaps be hereafter.

The public, no doubt, will be disgusted to learn that there is even a faint possibility of the incriminated Judges escaping by means of direct bribes to the "people's representatives." That, however, is the present prospect—and it is as well that the people should know it. If they are to be so disgracefully betrayed, at least let them be on the look-out for the men who are preparing to betray them. Nothing, we suppose, can be done to stop the already too-notorious A. D. BARBER in his disgraceful schemes. He has not a shred of character to lose,—he is among men what an abandoned woman is among the other sex—a creature lost to every sense of honor and shame. He thinks it quite a meritorious act to commit an offense which is regarded by every honest man with loathing and contempt. We may fairly hope, however, that should he succeed in his present scheme, there may be found some means of giving him a taste of State Prison life; for the circumstances under which he proposes to carry out his bribing commission are well known, and his guilt can be brought home to him without much difficulty. We hope the Attorney-General will keep his eye on this degraded being, and by some means or other drag him to the bar of justice. The time *must* come when the mere presence of such a go-between at Albany—his business being notoriously that of a professional briber—will be thought a disgrace, and when every decent man will be ashamed to speak with him.

But there are others beside BARBER concerned. It may not be possible to track the money directly from BARBER'S hands into the hands of any member of the Legislature; but the list of votes *against* impeachment will show who *took the money* quite as plainly as if all the world had been looking on when the shameful bargain was made. This is not one of those questions on which honest men entertain any doubts. If the Judiciary Committee recommend impeachment, there can only be one motive for any man voting *against* their recommendations—and that motive must be BARBER'S filthy bribes. He keeps a political house of ill-fame open at Albany, and the "spirit of the age" has not yet compelled him to close it, although it will come to that by-and-by. It may not always be possible to ascertain who goes in and out of his immoral den, but his customers leave their tracks in the voting lists. We ask the public to look out carefully for the votes on the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee, and to set down—as they may safely do—every man as bribed who casts a vote for the protection of the Judges. After that, we will do our part toward keeping their names posted in such a place as that every man may see them. They may get their money, but before a year is over they will wish they had cut off their right hands, rather than taken it. In these days it is a perilous thing for any man to insult the whole community, and to take money for betraying it before its very face. We advise every member of the Legislature who values his own good name, or the good name of his children, to keep beyond BARBER'S reach. Money is not everything in this world. TWEED'S money, or SWEENY'S, or FISK'S, did not turn out to be equal to a pure reputation or an honest name. We entreat members of the Legislature, however poor they may be, to lay this lesson to heart. They cannot possibly envy the character of the scoundrel, CHARLES S. WINANS. But their fate will be far worse than his, if they take any part of the $200,000 which has been given to BARBER & Co., in order that they may be bought up.

Model Reformers.

The advocates of the Cincinnati movement in this State profess to be very earnest reformers. Their organ in the Metropolis constantly presents the movement as an extension of the splendid work undertaken in this City within the past year, and now in the process of completion. Is it too much to ask of the people to look back a few months, and see where these gentlemen now so loud in their professions for reform stood with reference to the model they profess to have chosen? Is it unfair to recall the history of that memorable struggle, not yet fully ended, in order to judge of their present pretensions by the record they have made for themselves? In doing so we shall confine ourselves to facts perfectly well-known concerning which error or misrepresentation is impossible.

In the first place, it will be remembered that the politicians who now seek to draw a parallel between the National Government and Tammany only entered the fight against the latter at the eleventh hour, when it was no longer safe to defy the popular indignation; and in the next place, that when they had reluctantly enlisted, their action was but half-hearted, and calculated as much to help as to hurt the common foe. Although now ready to assail the character of the President and that of those who are friendly to him on the flimsiest grounds, they demanded the most explicit and comprehensive proof before they would recognize the least suspicion of wrong in the Tammany leaders. Every one will remember how Mayor HALL was shielded by them. He was always held up to the public as an officer concerning whom no corruption had been proven. The mere insinuation of a malignant and vindictive Senator is accepted as basis for the most cruel assaults on the character of Gen. GRANT, but the most convincing circumstantial evidence could not shake their faith in OAKEY HALL. The Mayor was notoriously implicated in the City frauds from the beginning. He helped concoct them, drew up the laws under which the people's money was stolen, appointed the officers to steal it, denied their guilt when accused, excused them when they were proven guilty, covered their tracks when they were pursued, and when they were driven from office filled their places, where he could, with men like VAN NORT and PALMER, of their own selection. But these fastidious reformers could see nothing very bad in all this, and never ceased to protest that no money had ever been traced to the pockets of the Mayor. SWEENY was treated with even greater tenderness, and it has "towering spirits" was accidentally offended by harsh epithets, an apology was promptly offered. HANK SMITH was extolled in like manner, and the corrupt and dangerous connivance of the Tammany-Fenton Police Commissioners in schemes of violence at Syracuse, and in the manipulation of the force to bully voters into the support of BRADLEY and others for the Senate was allowed to pass in silence. The gentlemen who are so agonized over the condition of the civil service looked on with cynical indifference, while the most responsible executive trust in the Municipal Government—that of the Police—was continually betrayed to serve the ends of Tammany.

Suddenly they discovered that the game was up. The Ring was broken. HALL was clinging desperately to his precarious office. HANK SMITH was exposed as a faithless bank officer. The Legislature, slowly yielding to the tremendous pressure of popular sentiment, was giving signs of enacting an adequate Reform charter. It was becoming evident that the people were animated with a feeling that could not be suppressed. The fountains of patronage that had so long supplied the needy Fentonites were drying up, and could not long be relied on. What was to be done?

At this alarming juncture it occurred to them that they might divert the popular feeling which they could no longer defy or ignore. They would get up a game of reform for themselves, and seek to play it with such energy and adroitness that the country would think they were sincere, and so overlook the unfortunate record they had made in the Tammany business. So they loosed their dogs on the Administration. They took up the insinuations started by SCHURZ in the United States Senate, and repeated them in every form that ingenuity unchecked by justice could suggest. They egged on the appointment of a dozen investigating committees. Before these they rallied all their force of displaced public servants, disappointed office-seekers, plotting ward politicians and vindictive scandal-mongers. What have they made from them? Have they touched the personal character of the President whom they so wantonly maligned? Have they involved either of the gentlemen, aids to Gen. GRANT, whom they made the butt of their pitiless libels? Have they succeeded in establishing the faintest shadow of resemblance between the character of the National Government and that of the Tammany Ring, which always received from them such gentle and respectful treatment? We ask all reasonable men to look at the facts, and make up their own minds.

And now these zealous reformers, who had to be dragooned into even a nominal opposition to Tammany, propose to get up a coalition with the Democratic leaders to defeat the Republican Party in the Presidential election. They are seeking allies in reform worthy of their own pretensions in that direction. When apologists of Tammany become the confederates of the Democratic Party in the nation, the people will know what to expect from their joint virtue and their common zeal for reformation.

We find no fault with the motives of any man who goes to Cincinnati with a definite and sincere purpose to accomplish a definite change of policy in the National Government. We can respect those who believe that the shortest path to revenue reform, or amnesty, or civil service reform lies in that direction, though we perceive them to be wofully mistaken. But what shall we say of the men who have concocted the movement with an utter detestation of revenue reform, with perfect indifference for amnesty, and with a standard of civil service reform that tolerates Tammany and contemplates the satisfaction of their own boundless greed for patronage and power? What shall we say of Cincinnati reformers like Senator FENTON and HORACE GREELEY and BEN. MANIERRE.

The Carlist Blazing.

The pretender who seems to be preparing for an entry into Spain is the third Don CARLOS that the century has seen. The first was the younger brother of FERDINAND VII. who became King by the abdication of CHARLES IV., in 1808. During the Peninsular war, the first Don CARLOS shared the captivity of his family, and remained heir-presumptive to the throne from the date of the restoration of FERDINAND VII., in 1814, until the enactment of the "pragmatic sanction" in 1830. The act known under this title followed the marriage of FERDINAND with MARIA CHRISTINA, and the effect was to abolish the salique law prohibiting the succession of females to the Crown, which the BOURBONS had introduced into Spain. The Ex-Queen ISABELLA was born in the same year as the salique law was repealed, and on the death of her father, in 1833, she took the place formerly occupied by Don CARLOS as heir-presumptive to the throne. The priests had extracted from FERDINAND VII., while on his death-bed, the annulment of the pragmatic sanction, but in an interval of clearer consciousness he withdrew this and re-established his daughter's rights. Don CARLOS maintained, nevertheless, that he was the legitimate successor of the late King and took the title of CHARLES V. In 1834 he appeared in arms, or rather instigated his adherents to do so, against the Dowager-Regent. For five years Spain was the prey of civil war, till the treason of one of his Generals forced Don CARLOS to abandon a struggle in which he had never risked his own person and never directed a single important movement.

ISABELLA II., then a girl of thirteen, was elevated to the throne in 1843, and in 1845 Don CARLOS transferred all his rights in the succession to his son, the Count of MONTEMOLIN. The first Don CARLOS died in 1855; the second made his first bid for the support of his Spanish adherents in 1860. On April 3 of that year Gen. ORTEGA, Governor of the Balearic Isles, landed at Tortosa, in Valentia, with three thousand men, and declared the Count MONTEMOLIN King, under the title of CHARLES VI. The troops objected, however, to commit themselves to this harebrained enterprise, and CHARLES VI., along with his brother FERDINAND, were shortly afterward arrested, and compelled to renounce all claim to the throne. The original Don CARLOS had a third son called JUAN. He took advantage of the renunciation of his brothers to assert his right to the Spanish Crown, but they having got safely to Cologne, withdrew their disclaimer and re-established their rights in all their integrity.

"CHARLES VI." died in 1861. The inheritor of his pretensions, who has now been proclaimed by the aid of sundry ignorant priests, and still more ignorant peasants, under the title of "CHARLES VII." seems to be a young man of twenty-four. If he has escaped the hereditary imbecility of his family, it is clear that he inherits all their claims upon the support of the most bigoted section of the Church. The first Don CARLOS was the champion of the inquisition and the ally of the Jesuits. The latest bearer of the name appears on the scene under the rallying cry of "death to the Liberals." Distracted as Spain is by contending political factions, we can hardly suppose that the latest rising of the Carlists will prove anything more than a mere armed riot of the mountaineers in favor of a family to whom their devotion appears as hard to kill as was that of the Scottish Highlanders to the STUARTS. Between the BOURBON and the STUART pretenders there seems but little to choose, though if anything, the balance of respectability remains with the latter.

A Cure for a Heart-Ache.

Some ten days ago there died in San Francisco one of the most singular residents of the Pacific Slope. His name was WILLIAM HEWER, and he was English by birth, and a surgeon by profession. The Golden City has long been known as a kind of Mecca for eccentric people; but of all the oddities who have ever found their way thither, Dr. HEWER was perhaps the most remarkable. He was *Timon* and *Shylock* and KOTZEBUE'S *Stranger* rolled into one. For fourteen years, no living soul had been allowed to enter the room he occupied. In it he apparently lived a life of abject poverty; and in it were found, after his death, cash and securities to the extent of thousands, besides a rich store of precious gems.

This strange man was born at Exeter, England, in 1788. He studied medicine, and got his degree from the Royal College of Surgery, Edinburgh, in 1810. Soon after, he obtained a commission in an artillery regiment. He was a man of fine powers; delicate imagination, warm sympathies, and keen sensitiveness endowed him with the susceptibility both to pleasure and pain, common to the possessors of such qualities, and which makes the issue of their lives so critically doubtful. HEWER fell in love with a beautiful girl, who at first returned his passion, but who seems to have been as capricious as she was fair. A few years of happiness followed, and then came bitter sorrow. Mrs. HEWER went off with a "[illegible] of the same regiment, and the husband was [illegible] that crime man. He became a misanthrope and a wanderer on the face of the earth. Withdrawing from society, he lived for the most part in gloomy seclusion, enlivened at times by outbreaks of furious revelry. Only one thing besides drink alone appeared to have charms for him; and that was to ship as surgeon on vessels bound for long passages. It was in this way that he came to San Francisco. He arrived there in the *Agincourt* just after the time of Capt. SUTTER'S memorable discovery, and when the whole Western world was aglow with the rage for gold.

The current passion of the hour took possession of HEWER, and thenceforth never left him. The vacant place in his heart was ever after filled by an almost insane avarice. He began to lend money for usury on diamonds, watches, and other valuables, and he hoarded up his treasures with the jealous cunning of a magpie. Virtually he became a pawnbroker, although he disdained the appellation, and would haughtily resent its being applied. When stray Englishmen of education turned up in San Francisco, the recluse would sometimes emerge from his den, and embark with them in frantic orgies that neither age nor shame ever restrained. When thus excited, he would occasionally exhibit huge diamonds and pearls, Yerba River gold of the finest quality, and strange old-fashioned jewels. In these accumulations he took the greatest pride, and although it was notorious that he possessed them, oddly enough he was never robbed. Probably he took unusual precautions to guard his property, and, in truth, quite a magazine of arms was found in his room at the last.

The scene in that room when HEWER'S body was discovered would make a terrible and impressive subject for a painter. The old man's body, clothed in quaint, parti-colored rags, was found bent backward over an old chair—the dead eyes open and staring upward, the white hair sweeping the ground. He had been gloating over a box of trinkets, and there was a burnt-out lamp by its side. All around was a strange medley of filth and finery. Broken spittoons and rich bits of carpets, dried herrings and diamonds; pieces of old brass and iron, and silver-plate emblazoned with armorial bearings; strings of onions and of pearls, beer bottles and Etruscan vases, pawn-tickets, commissions, uniforms, and foul platters were all mingled in wild confusion. Besides all these, there was one all-picture—that of a young and lovely woman—she, no doubt, who was the original cause of all this wreck and waste—the sign and token of a perverted nature, a crushed heart, and a broken life.

A French View of Railway Accidents.

It really begins to look as though the time were fast approaching when railway and steam-boat officials will be everywhere held to a strict accountability for the lives committed to their care. Many months since, we recorded the exemplary punishment meted out to a South American railway manager, who will doubtless learn, in the course of a long term of imprisonment, the inexpediency of permitting accidents on his road in the future. Lately, this admirable precedent has been followed up and confirmed in France. The Lyons Railway, during last September, was the scene of an accident which caused the deaths of nine persons, and was found to have been caused by the breaking of an axle-tree, while the train was going at a high rate of speed. It is a theory of the French law, as it should be of all laws, that there are no such things as unavoidable railway accidents, or, at least, that the burden of proof should rest, in all cases, on the person presumably to blame, to show that the mishap was not to be prevented by human foresight or care. In obedience to this admirable provision, M. AUDIBERT, the traffic manager of the road, was cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, at Sens, to explain why he should not be held worthy of punishment for suffering one of his axle-trees to break. It was shown that such accidents were by no means uncommon on the road, 220 having occurred in 1869, and after repeated warnings and promises of amendment on the part of M. AUDIBERT, twenty-four such fractures had taken place in four months of last year. M. AUDIBERT was indicted for homicide by imprudence, and although through a technical defect in the law the gravest part of the charge failed, he was still condemned to pay a fine of three thousand francs, and to suffer a month's imprisonment.

These are steps in the right direction. Individual responsibility strictly enforced can alone secure a moderate degree of safety against the manifold risks of modern travel. Mulcting companies in damages may indeed make them more careful in selecting proper agents, and in holding them to a thorough performance of their duties. But people on whose vigilance and attention human life is constantly depending, must be made to feel that negligence will involve graver consequences than the mere loss of a situation; that they must render an account not only to their employers, but to society and to the law. They must be made to feel that for every accident some one is to blame, to be found out, and to be punished. This principle once thoroughly understood and acted on—and no where is it more necessary than with us—we may not, indeed, have put beyond us all danger of such pitiable disasters as that of the *Ocomus* the other day, of the constantly recurring slaughters on rail or river that almost daily shock us, but we shall have certainly very appreciably diminished the risks. What is better we shall, as a community, have relieved ourselves from that share of responsibility for these massacres which must attach to every society where recklessness and inefficiency are stimulated to disaster by supine neglect or languid enforcement of obvious law. It is not alone the careless watchman or the drunken engineer who is to blame for the accident that may cost a score of lives, but the public which has failed to punish those faithless servants that their neglected duty will be punished as a crime.

MINOR TOPICS.

In our law reports today will be found a case of very considerable interest to all engaged in commercial pursuits. The title of the case is *The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee* vs. *Daniel Doon et al.*, and its conclusions will come like a legal revelation to people who are accustomed to believe that a bill of lading will hold property against the claim of the true owner.

The Democratic papers continue to assert that HERMANN ROESER, editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, and one of the most influential German journalists in the United States, has joined the "Liberal Republicans." Mr. RAETER is, on the contrary, bitterly opposed to the Schurz-Trumbull movement, and publishes every day able articles against it.

It has been represented that the people of Cincinnati, without distinction of party, are making the most liberal preparations for the reception of the delegates to the May Convention. There must be some mistake about this, for at the last meeting of the Committee of Arrangements it was plaintively reported that only one-fourth of the sum of ten thousand dollars, which had been appropriated for the reception of the delegates, had been collected, and that subscriptions were coming in very slowly.

The Cincinnati *Courier*, the organ of the German "Liberal Republicans" in that City, and every other German paper in the West which supports the sorehead movement, demands that the Cincinnati Convention, above all things, should emphatically declare for Free Trade, and they refer to the fact that HORACE GREELEY has come out for a revenue tariff as an encouraging indication of the course which the Convention will pursue in regard to that question.

Now, this is really too absurd. Here is a man who dies in New-Jersey, and the telegraph attempts to define him as "the owner of a building in which Gen. WASHINGTON had his headquarters." There is no American schoolboy who has not known one or more men who lived in a house that had been Gen. WASHINGTON'S head-quarters. The General had more head-quarters during his service in the field than any other General of ancient or modern times. It appears to have been his habit to visit every pleasant locality in the country, and immediately build a house as his head-quarters. He must have built them, for there are more "head-quarters of WASHINGTON" now in existence than there were houses standing in the country at the time of the Declaration of Independence. This being the fact, it is a very dreary joke for the telegraph to describe a man as the "owner of the house in which Gen. WASHINGTON had his head-quarters." If this report were true, Gen. WASHINGTON must have owned more houses than the ASTORS, VANDERBILT and STEWART combined.

It is a curious fact that more people are run over on double-track roads than on single track ones. The person who, walking on one track, sees a train approaching and steps over to the other track only to be instantly struck by another train, is heard of almost daily. He performed this feat on Thursday night, near Elmira, and was immediately killed. Now, it is a wretched piece of folly for any one to walk on a railway track, but it is inconceivably stupid for the person who wants to avoid a train on one track to deliberately step on the other track without looking to see if there is a train approaching. It would seem to be a very simple thing either to look before wantonly walking into danger, or else to step off the line and out of the way of all possible trains. However, people who will walk on railway tracks cannot be expected to listen to reason, or to voluntarily conduct themselves like reasonable beings.

At the inquest held on Tuesday on the body of one of the men killed by the recent explosion on board the tug-boat *Davenport* at Jersey City, the owner testified that the Government inspector, who some time since certified that the boiler was in good condition, did not test the inside of the boiler. According to the witness, no Government inspector ever does enter a boiler, though without an examination of its interior, nothing can really be known of its condition. If this be true, the inspectors are criminally negligent, and the reason why boilers having proper certificates explode without any assignable cause, is evident. The inspector is understood to ascertain the exact condition of every boiler which he inspects. If, through lasiness, he declines to make a thorough inspection, but contents himself with the cold-water test, his certificate is of little value. If we are to have a new law in regard to steam-boilers, let it also specify the exact nature of an inspector's duties, so that henceforth nothing but wilful negligence will render an official inspection worthless.

It is announced that another new club, to be composed chiefly of literary men and artists, is to be formed in this City. If so its fate can easily be predicted. Like the Century Club, and the Lotos Club, it will begin well, and end by taking in so many members not connected with literature and art, that its original purpose will be lost sight of. The managers of this organization forget that while most literary men are occupied in the evenings, business men are then at leisure, and that in a club composed equally of these two elements, two business men for every one literary man will be found at the club-house in the evening. The former will thus form a practical majority of the club, and can easily take its control into their hands. If the new club desires to avoid the fate of the Century, the Lotos, and the Garrick and Junior Garrick clubs of London, it must restrict its membership to gentlemen belonging to the two professions in question. As it manifests no intention of so doing, its founders will find that in a year's time it will wholly have lost its distinctive character. It may, however, be none the worse as a club on that account—literary men not being particularly interesting people.

Designations of the General Order Warehouses by the Steam-Ship Companies.

The United States bonded stores in Hoboken, generally known as the Hoboken Stores, which have recently been newly bonded and transferred to W. W. SHIPPEN & Co., have been designated as their General Order stores by OELRICHS & Co., of the German line of steamers, and also by the company for whom KUNHARDT & Co. are agents. The letters making the designations were received yesterday by the Collector.

The following is a complete list of the General Order warehouses that have been designated by the various European steam-ship lines entering this port, in compliance with the permission granted their agents by the Collector: By the Cunard line, Jersey City Stores; by the White Star line, Nos. 203 and 205 Greenwich-street; by the North German Lloyd line, Hoboken Stores; by the Bremen line, Hoboken Stores; by the Hamburg-American Packet line, Hoboken Stores; by the Anchor line, Nos. 114 and 116 Washington-street; by the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, Nos. 56 and 58 West-street; by the Inman line, Leroy and West streets; by the Liverpool and Great Western line, Leroy and West streets; by the National line, Leroy and West streets; by the General Transatlantic line, Leroy and West streets. Except in those cases, unclaimed goods are sent to the regular district warehouses designated by the Collector.

THE COLORED CONFERENCE.

Intemperance and Gambling Denounced —An Excited Discussion on Newspaper Reports—Debate on the Next Place of Meeting.

The African M. E. Zion Church Connection Conference reassembled at 9 A. M. yesterday, Bishop CLINTON presiding. A resolution indorsing the action of the Committee in charge of the interests of Toussaint L'Overture College (colored) was amended by the addition of the words "and give it our aid and support," and adopted.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, It becomes the duty of the Church to take high grounds on the side of virtue, and both publicly and privately, to attack sin of every description; and,

Whereas, Among the evils against which we are compelled to fight are rum, Sabbath-breaking and policy-playing, which bring poverty, dishonesty and misery among our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Christ, put every effort to destroy these great evils and drive them from our midst, by preaching, advising, and every other available means to exterminate them and destroy their influence.

ANTHONY JACKSON, JOHN W. SMITH and W. H. FURNELL were admitted to the Conference on probation. JOHN W. SMITH, delegate from Newburg, was admitted, and FLOYD MILLS, on probation, was received into full membership. A resolution indorsing the action of Elder THOMPSON, in matters relating to the Hudson City Church, was adopted. A recess was then taken.

During the morning session Mr. SMITH, of Troy, arose in an excited manner and said that he held in his hand a report of the proceedings of the day before published in a daily newspaper which was totally false. He wanted action taken with regard to the admission of newspaper reporters. The man who wrote the report sat in front of him. It would seem that the reporter just came in to make fun of the Conference. The speaker was tired of it. (The report was read by request of the Bishop.) Mr. SMITH characterized that portion which gave his own words as willfully and maliciously false, and dwelt with bitterness upon these parts which described his personal appearance.

Mr. DICKSON said that the report as it appeared to him described what had occurred. He was opposed to the exclusion of reporters.

Mr. SMITH again took the floor amid cries of "order," "sit down," &c. He protested that he never said what had been attributed to him, and that he would have the satisfaction of a libel suit against the paper. Bishop CLINTON reprimanded the member for losing his temper, and said that there was often a want of dignity in the proceedings, and an exposure was sometimes a good thing.

The session was reopened at 2 P. M., Bishop CLINTON taking the chair. The action of the preceding Conference in the case of Elder SIMMONS, was rescinded by resolution, and he was placed on the list of supernumeraries.

A circular, published and circulated by Bishop S. T. JONES, (African Methodist,) was read and caused considerable discussion. The circular calls for a meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal General Conference in New-York May 1, 1872. It alleges that some of the officers, ministers and members of the African M. E. Church, in conjunction with the *Zion Church Advocate*, have misled the African Methodists by directing them to meet in Charlotte, N. C., June 10, 1872. The General Conference, when it adjourned in Washington, D. C., 1868, Bishop JONES says, did so to meet in New-York. There are grave reasons for meeting in New-York May 1. It is the time and place fixed by the Conference and the time and place fixed for Commissioners from this Church to treat with Commissioners of the M. E. Church relative to an union. Those who meet in New-York, he says, will consolidate the only branch of Conference.

In consolation, the Bishop says in his circular, referring to the feeling against the Union, "Let us meet the General Conference in Brooklyn."

After the reading of the pamphlet, several members spoke upon the subject, and Elder BAGLEY, of the Baltimore Conference, at considerable length.

The general feeling from the discussion seemed to be one inimical to union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that Bishop JONES was covertly endeavoring to force the African Church into the connection.

The following resolution was offered, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that Bishop S. T. JONES, by his articles published in the *National Progress* and also in his circular, has adopted a course of conduct unbecoming a minister of Christ and a preacher of peace, and has by this course abandoned the office to which he has been elevated by the language he has used toward his brethren who occupy a similar position.

A Committee of five were appointed to carefully consider Bishop JONES' circular, and prepare a reply to it for the action of the Conference. The session then adjourned.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Report of the Custom-House Committee Adopted—A Singular Amendment Lost.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a special meeting for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed to co-operate with the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment in investigating the affairs of the Custom-house, the essential portions of which report were given in yesterday's TIMES. The President, Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, was in the chair.

After Mr. F. A. CONKLIN, Chairman of the Committee, had presented the report, he urged the introduction of a portion which the Committee had decided to strike out. It is as follows:

"The Committee are aware that many of the irregularities, difficulties and instances of favoritism complained of in respect to the Custom-house at New-York arise from the fact that the master is compelled to work his way in connection with the political system of the country as heretofore affected by the mode of administering the Executive patronage. The Committee address themselves to a point where every step * * * The Legislature at Washington and the thinking public everywhere are conscious of these evils, and are as competent as any whom this Committee represents to devise and apply the remedy. * * * It has come to pass that the chief control of the General Government of the Executive branch of the Government through the vast number of adherents of the dominant party which it is allowed to separate from the people at large, and provide support for from the public treasury. It is known to the Chamber how far this dictation of forces in the body politic affects the administration of affairs in the Custom-houses of the country, and especially of New-York. The Committee, however, do not deem it becoming to introduce considerations to reach beyond the subject which has been referred to them. * * * The New-York Custom-house, as it is called, * * * has come to be understood as the reward and prop of the triumphant party in the country at large. Upon that Custom-house politicians quarter their adherents, and to whom they are indebted for present position, or to whom they look for the struggle for higher honors. Many who might, by judicious industry come to reputable standing in the localities where they have resided, connecting themselves with bolting ward clubs, if they succeed in obtaining a position in the Custom-house, they are in the way to competence and political consideration. How delusive this anticipation the sequel shows. In taking up his abode in the City, the cost of living is found far greater than they expected; they become needy, ready to receive bribes from those they are able to aid in public business. Thus he who is willing to make his way through the Custom-house by irregular and unwarrantable gifts and donceurs, has not long to seek to find those who are willing to receive them. Bribery accordingly runs through all the ramifications of the system, and in it, and the honorable and upright merchant finds his place in the sequence of business postponed through venal preferences. * * * It is not to the party nor in power that while deploring these evils we would impute the sole responsibility for their origin and continuance. It was long before the last change of administration of the Federal Government that abuses were notorious in the New-York Custom-house; that its patronage was improperly used to affect the politics of the country, and that it was made an almshouse for the refuse and support of the parasites of power of the party dominant at Washington. * * * But let whatever party be in power, the truth is evident, that there will be no substantial reform in the Custom-house, unless the employment of each and every person there be put upon the same basis as the employment of assistants in merchants' counting-rooms, for example, or any other service where efficiency and integrity are requisite."

The amendment was lost and the report adopted as it stood, a debate springing up as to the propriety of Mr. CONKLIN'S amendment, the Chairman thinking that parliamentary etiquette would require that Mr. CONKLIN should not offer a report and then an "amendment" embodying his own views, which had been stricken out.

Tableaux at Harlem.

An entertainment for the benefit of the organ fund of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, was given last evening, in the Sunday-school building, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of Mr. GEO. B. BARTLETT, of Boston. The programme consisted of a series of tableaux, illustrated ballads, and stationary groups. The representations were gotten up with much taste, and were very effective; they followed each other in quick succession, and elicited constant and hearty applause from an audience which quite filled the hall. "The Voyage of Life," "The French Revolution," and "Washington Day

TAMMANY RAMPANT.

Desperate and Sanguinary Assault on a Primary Inspector.

A Tilden Man Attacked by the Jimmy Irving Gang—Owen Geoghegan, John O'Connell and John Hennessey at Their Bloody Work—Arrest of Two.

A fracas occurred yesterday afternoon in front of Tammany Hall, in East Fourteenth-street, which it is feared may result in the death of the person attacked. It appears that for some weeks the Tammanyites of the Sixteenth Assembly District, which consists of the greater portion of the Eighteenth Ward, have been in a ferment, owing to the new enrollment of the Tammany voters in that district. At the recent primary election in the district, held at the order of the Committee of Seven appointed for the reorganization of the party, two tickets were claimed to be elected, one headed by Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and the other by JAMES IRVING, an ex-member of the Assembly, who, it will be remembered, was recently on trial in the United States Court for an assault on a United States Deputy Marshal. When the contestants came up before the Committee for Reorganization, the election in the Sixteenth District was declared void, and the Committee ordered a new enrollment. This decision infuriated the "Jimmy" Irving faction, and they vowed vengence against the adherents of the Tilden wing of the party. According to the orders of the Committee, the enrollment of Tammany voters in the district proceeded on Friday and Saturday, and it was conclusively shown that the Tilden faction had secured more than a majority of the names enrolled, thus securing the election of a "Tilden" ticket at the primary election, which was to have been held today. The Irving party finding that they would be beaten on a vote, at once entered a protest against the enrollment, which they claimed so be fraudulent, and asserted that the lists contained the names of a great many persons who did not live in the district. The protest was received by the Committee, and as there was a contest of a similar nature in the Third Assembly District, the Committee determined to hold a session yesterday afternoon to hear the testimony in the contested cases. The session of the Committee was held in Tammany Hall, and, as might be expected, attracted a large assemblage of Tammany ward politicians and roughs. Among those who crowded about the entrance to Tammany Hall were OWEN GEOGHEGAN, a notorious bruiser and brawler, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 254 Avenue B; JOHN HENNESSEY, alias "The Clipper," and JOHN O'CONNELL, alias "The Coach" also well-known ruffians, and adherents of JIMMY IRVING, who were there with the evident purpose of intimidating those of the Tilden wing of the faction who should make their appearance before the Committee. The proceedings before the Committee were progressing very quietly until about a quarter after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when MICHAEL MCNALLY, of No. 137 East Sixteenth-street, who had been an inspector at the primary election held on Friday and Saturday, and was known to be in the interest of the "Tilden" wing, approached the entrance to Tammany Hall, and was about passing into the building, having been summoned to appear before the Committee. He was there met by GEOGHEGAN, O'CONNELL and HENNESSEY. Before a word had passed between the party, HENNESSEY struck MCNALLY a violent blow in the face, and knocked him down. GEOGHEGAN then gave him a violent kick in the side, and sent him sprawling into the gutter in front of the building. While prostrate in the gutter, HENNESSEY and O'CONNELL sprang upon him, and O'CONNELL with a shillalah in each hand pounded his head with the butt end of a pistol, inflicting terrible injuries. When he was released, MCNALLY sprang to his feet, and with the blood streaming down his face ran across to the south side of the street and toward Third-avenue. Finding that his assailants, not satisfied with the injuries they had inflicted, were pursuing him, MCNALLY turned at last and drew a pistol to defend himself. O'CONNELL and GEOGHEGAN with several of their adherents thereupon opened fire on MCNALLY, and no less than seven shots were discharged at him. One of the bullets struck him in the left breast and passed through his coat, vest and shirt, and caused a severe wound. During the fusilade HENNESSEY attempted several times to fire upon MCNALLY, but owing to his beating the victim over the head with the weapon, the hammer was so bent that he was unable to discharge it. Detective Rue, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, was attracted by reports of the pistols, and hurried to the scene. As his appearance the cowardly assailants fled, but the officer pursued and arrested HENNESSEY, and marched him off to the East Twenty-second-street Police Station. In the meantime, Mr. E. GEORGE, plumber, doing business in Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, took charge of the wounded man, who had sunk to the pavement exhausted from loss of blood, and with the assistance of Officer DESMOND, of the Eighteenth Precinct, conveyed him to the Station-house. Police Surgeons PURDY and MACLAY were telegraphed for and were promptly on hand, when they attended the wounded man. The doctors found that the wound in the breast, though severe, is not of a serious nature, the bullet having struck one of his ribs and glanced off. A severe scalp contusion was found on the right hip, where he was kicked by GEOGHEGAN, and there were several severe bruises and abrasions about the body. The injuries to his head, which were inflicted by HENNESSEY, are considered the most dangerous, as it is feared his skull is fractured. In which case a fatal result may be expected. After his wounds had been dressed, information was telegraphed for, and MCNALLY duly removed to Bellevue Hospital. Before leaving the Station-house MCNALLY positively identified HENNESSEY as the man who had first assaulted him, and had beat him about the head with the pistol. He also identified GEOGHEGAN as the man who shot him. CLARENCE FLEURY, a brother of both O'CONNELL and GEOGHEGAN had fired upon him, and that O'CONNELL was the man who shot him.

Capt. CAMERON ordered HENNESSEY to be locked up in a cell, and dispatched officers in search of GEOGHEGAN and O'CONNELL, both of whom are well known to the Police of his command. A posse of Police were also sent to Tammany Hall, and on their arrival there they dispersed the crowd of excited ruffians who had gathered in front of the building. It was found that owing to the disturbance the Committee became alarmed and had adjourned, having decided to announce the primary election which was to have taken place today.

Shortly before 6 o'clock GEOGHEGAN was arrested by Officer BRUTON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and accommodated with a cell at the Police Station. Up to a late hour last night O'CONNELL was still at large, and is supposed to have found refuge in the Eighth Ward. The Police were still in search of him when we went to press.

GEOGHEGAN is a *si-devant* prize-fighter, and has been prominent in innumerable brawls and shooting affrays in this CITY. He has been frequently arrested, but owing to Tammany influence has succeeded in escaping just punishment. He was jointly indicted with JIMMY IRVING for the brutal and deadly assault on Deputy Marshal DOWLEY, but has not yet been tried. DOWLEY was in the act of arresting GEOGHEGAN, when he was beaten almost to death. A warrant is also in existence against him for repeating at the Fall election of 1871.

O'CONNELL alias "Coach" is also a notorious ruffian. He was concerned, in company with Patrolman GEO. W. DURYEE, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on May 16, 1864, at Jones' Wood. He was in company with "MIGS" CAHILL, while acting in a disorderly manner, for which Officer DURYEE arrested him. CAHILL ordered the officer to release his friend, and for not complying with the demand, CAHILL shot the Policeman through the head, killing him instantly. CAHILL fled at the time, but was subsequently arrested in Columbus, Ohio, by Capt. CAMERON, was convicted and sentenced to sing Sing for life. O'CONNELL, however, escaped scot free. Since that time he has been a common brawler and disturber, and has frequently been in the hands of the Police for disturbing the public peace.

The prisoners will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court today for examination.

Search for an Absconding Teller of the Bank of Ireland.

About the 1st of the present month Superintendent KELSO received a cable telegram from Mr. PETER DU BEDAT, Secretary of the Bank of Ireland, at Limerick, stating that GEO. CLARENCE FLEURY, teller in the bank, had absconded, taking with him a large sum of money, supposed to amount to between $30,000 and $50,000. FLEURY left Limerick Junction on the Dublin train on Saturday night, the 30th ult., and since that time no trace of him has been obtained. His disappearance was not known until Monday, thus giving the fugitive thirty-six hours the start. As it was supposed that FLEURY had taken steamer for this port, the master was placed in the hands of Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detective Office, and by his orders every incoming steamer has been boarded and searched, but no trace of the fugitive has been discovered. Circulars, with

Olympics, May 1; Baltimores, May 3; Athletics, May 4; Atlantics, May 6; Mutuals, May 8.

The Mutuals play the Metropolitans at Washington, today; the Baltimores, at Baltimore, tomorrow, and again, in Brooklyn, on May 4, and the Haymakers, also at Brooklyn, May 14.

Impeachment of the Judges.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Reform Club, held at No. 36 Union-square, last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That testimony taken before the Committee of the Assembly on the Judiciary, upon charges against Justices BARNARD, CARDOZO and MCCUNN, presents a prima facie case of gross misdemeanors on the part of the said Justices; and

Whereas, It has been publicly declared that certain Democratic members of the Assembly are to come to the support of said Justices on party grounds and as a party measure;

Resolved, That no greater insult could be offered to the good name of the Democratic Party than that it should be used to shield injustice and wrong; and

Resolved, That every consideration of party honor demands that said Justices be impeached and put upon their trial upon the charges made.

Newark Protestant Episcopal Convocation.

The Newark Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church met again yesterday in St. Paul's Church, Paterson. A resolution was adopted which directs the Executive Committee to apportion $2,000 among the parishes as a help to enable the rectors in making their returns for next year. The following named delegates were elected to the Diocesan Mission Board: Rev. Dr. ARRECKROMER, of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. CANTER, of Bloomfield; HENRY MEIGS, of Bayonne, and HENRY HAYES, of Newark.

CONCERT TO SIGNOR AGRAMONTE.

A complimentary concert has been tendered to the well-known Maestro, Signor AGRAMONTE, by his pupils and friends, and it will take place at the Union League Theatre on to-morrow, Thursday, night. The programme is one of uncommon variety and attraction. It is divided into four parts, and includes the fourth act of VERDI's "Ernani," the first act of FLOTOW's new work, "L'Ombre," and operatic selections from ROSSINI, GOUNOD, DONIZETTI and AUBER. Some of our ablest amateurs are to sing, there will be a full orchestra and chorus, and Signor AGRAMONTE will conduct. The entertainment will plainly be of no ordinary kind, and those who attend are sure to be uncommonly well pleased.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of this society appear to be sparing neither trouble nor expense in their preparation of BEETHOVEN's Grand Mass in D, and the *Dorelet* music of MENDELSSOHN. Frequent private rehearsals are in progress at Trinity Chapel School-rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street, in addition to the public rehearsals at Steinway Hall, which are very fully and numerously attended. We understand the orchestra, consisting of some eighty performers, have been likewise called for several private readings, under the direction of Dr. JAMES PECH. The next public rehearsal will take place on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at Steinway Hall.

MISS RIDGWAY'S CONCERT.

Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY gave a concert at the Weber Rooms, last evening. It was numerously attended. The interpretation of the programme evidently afforded general satisfaction. Few of the performances, however, could withstand criticism. Miss RIDGWAY's singing was in this respect, exceptional; it is simple justice to say that the lady sang a light soprano voice with much skill and judgment. Miss RIDGWAY recited a cavatina from "Don Pasquale," a pretty ballad by Signor ALBITES, and other compositions, and did so with surety and taste. M. BRICHEUX is also to be credited with a capital delivery of "Comme à vingt ans," a charming French song by DURAND. To cite, before closing, the names of Signor ALBITES and Mme. GAZZANIGA, is to assure the reader that the share of the concert allotted to these accomplished artists was quite worthy of their reputation. The remaining work of the night was intrusted to amateurs in name and in fact.

MME. MURIO-CELLI'S CONCERT.

Mme. MURIO-CELLI's third annual operatic concert was given at Robinson's Hall, in East Sixteenth-street, last evening. The last act of "Norma" and the first and third acts of "La Traviata" were recited by Messrs. BOY, GOTTSCHALK and WEINRICH, by Miss L. SETON and by Mrs. SRLS. Mr. GOTTSCHALK's personation of *King Alphonso*, in DONIZETTI's opera, was the most conspicuous performance. Mr. GOTTSCHALK has an excellent baritone voice, sympathetic in quality and very flexible, and the gentleman already manages it with an effectiveness which promises that good results will attend well-directed studies.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Guglielmo Tell" will be represented at the Academy of Music this evening. Herr WACHTEL will sing *Arnoldo*, Mr. SANTLEY *Guglielmo Tell*, and Mme. PARREPA-ROSA *Matilda*. Mr. KARL, Miss DORIA and other well-known artists will also take part in the performances.

Dramatic.

M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.

Bryant's Opera-house in West Twenty-third-street was filled, last evening, by a most fashionable audience. The occasion of the gathering was a performance for the benefit of M. PAUL JUIGNET, who has been identified with all the struggles for existence made by the French drama in this City. "Alexandre Dumas, Fils," a most amusing apropos, "Un service à Blanchard," a comedietta known to the English playgoer, if we are not mistaken, by the title "To Oblige Benson," and "Un Caprice," were the pieces performed, and Mlle. ANNA CAYE recited an eloquent little poem called "Le Legs d'une Lorraine." The entertainment passed off very agreeably. The notable feature was the appearance of Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ on the French stage. It is no new duty to proclaim Miss LECLERCQ a gifted and experienced comedienne; but her warmest admirers must have seen with surprise how favorable to the lady was the comparison established last night between her acting and that of her vivacious foreign associates. Miss LECLERCQ was not as all embarrassed by the text of her part, for she speaks French, seemingly, with all desirable fluency. Her accent, however, will deter her from any steady attempt to acclimatise her talent in France. In yesterday's entertainment, MM. JUIGNAT and ROUSSEAU and Mlle. CAYE were as prominent as usual. The *bénéficiaire* must have been highly flattered by the attendance, and by the impression of the representation.

Anniversary of the House of the Evangelists—Satisfactory Reports.

The second anniversary of the house of the Evangelists and its night college for Christian workers, was held last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. HEPWORTH, after which Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., reviewed the work of the society for the past twelve months. Twenty-three students have enjoyed the privileges of the House during the whole or a part of the past year. Of these, one has left to engage in missionary work in the West; five to pursue their theological studies elsewhere; two have been dismissed on account of irregularity of being idolaters, and two have graduated from the institution. The number of students at present on the roll is thirteen. During the most of the year the work in connection with Everybody's Chapel, on Avenue D, has been carried on exclusively by the students, as well as at the chapel of the Crown of Life, on Sixty-eighth-street, and at the Church of the Epiphany. The report on the whole shows the institution to be in a prosperous condition. Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, spoke in behalf of the institution, which he believed would do more good among the masses than anything yet attempted.

Addresses were also delivered by Revs. W. M. TAYLOR and ORMISTON.

Base-Ball.

It is not generally understood whether the games which the Mutuals are playing on their present trip are for the championship or not. At the time the arrangements were made and dates fixed the championship was included in the issues, and although the rules specify that the entries for the pennant shall not close until May 1, yet, in the absence of any officially fixed date of commencement of the regular season, games played during April could, by previous mutual consent, be counted in the championship record.

The Bostons are endeavoring to get the Athletics to play them in Boston on Saturday next. Nothing has as yet been decided on.

The first professional trip of the Bostons has been arranged as follows: Nationals, April 30;

Nestle's Lactated Farina.

The Mother's Milk substituted by continued physicians.—*Advertisement.*

HOUSEKEEPERS' OPPORTUNITY.—Our lady friends have the opportunity of supplying themselves with certain articles of table-ware at one-third less than the regular prices. Ivory-handled table-knives at $6 per dozen; silver-plated spoons and forks, $9 per dozen; plates, $1 per dozen; china plates, at $3 per dozen, at NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.'S, No. 36 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

RAINBOW HAIR DYE.—All the colors of the rainbow are sometimes given to the hair by the mineral pigments sold as dyes. On the other hand, HILL'S Instantaneous Hair Dye evolves the most resplendent dark browns and exquisite blacks. It never disappoints, and is the cheapest dye in its matchless perfection.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE" is a labor-saving institution, but for house-cleaning we use and recommend SOZODONT Soapolio. It brightens knives, tins, brasses, and cleans wood, paint, porcelain and marble, with little cost, time or labor.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning windows Sapolio possesses peculiar advantages. In this use very little water is required, and all slop and splash is avoided.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains, in a four-page supplement, a full report of THE GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE ON WEDNESDAY LAST, with a number of interesting letters on the political outlook in the various States, editorials on matters of current interest, a digest of the financial and commercial news of the week, carefully selected items from the current literature of the day, agricultural and general news, another letter on OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS, describing the Willard Asylum for the Insane, and THE EXPERIENCES OF AN AMATEUR BEGGAR, making, altogether, twelve pages of reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $28, and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

"I Lately Visited an Aunt of Mine, residing at Halfway, Onondaga County, N. Y.," writes Mr. Dyer P. Sisson, of White Creek, Washington County, N. Y., "and found her in very poor health, suffering with quite a severe Cough, which had for some years previous, during the Winter months, kept her confined to the room pretty much all the time. Recommending DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, she consented to try it, and the result was altogether satisfactory, as the following extract from a letter, since received from my uncle, abundantly shows:

'Your recent visit, so far as my wife was concerned, seemed providential. For two or three Winters in succession she had been laid up with a stubborn Cough, and last Fall, just before your arrival, is set in again, resisting all attempts to check it. As you know, we were all in some alarm about her, and on your recommendation procured DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The effect has exceeded our expectations; it has not only relieved her, but brought about a substantial cure, and her health is better today than it was previous to being first attacked.'"

A Standard Article Everywhere.

It is a long way from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, but in all the vast area lying within those boundaries there is not a city, a town, village, settlement or camp where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not well known and in great demand. It is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularities of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever and rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases, as a wholesome exhilarant in hypochondria, and as a general invigorant and restorative. To the weak and drooping it imparts strength and vitality, bracing the relaxed nerves and rousing all the latent energies of the system. For twenty years it has been the standard tonic and corrective of the Western world.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all disease with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimples, Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Bachelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable. Instantaneous black or brown. All druggists and 16 Astor-pl.

"Neuril" Has Only to be Tried to be appreciated. No person suffering from the terrible disease, neuralgia, should be without it. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

Buchan's Carbolic Soap—Best and cheapest method of using carbolic acid; preventive of all infectious diseases. 25 cents.

MARRIED.

BROWN—MARINOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 17, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Searles Danielli, Mr. EDWIN H. BROWN to Miss MARIE MARINOR, eldest daughter of Mr. George Marinor, Esq.

CROT—HEGLE.—At West New-Brighton, April 18, by Rev. H. E. B. Pyne, WILLIAM T. CROT, of Geneva, Switzerland, to ROSA SCHLEE, daughter of G. M. Hegle, Esq., formerly of Germantown, Pa.

GAD—DE HARO.—On Tuesday, 23d, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, ISRAEL GAD, of Dunkirk, to MARIA A. DE HARO, of this City.

GARDNER—GILSEY.—On the 11th inst., at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, Rev. FRANCIS GARDNER, to MISS Margaret of Peter Gilsey, both of New-York.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Monday, April 22, suddenly, at his late residence, No. 26 West 11th-st., AUGUSTUS HENRY, son of the late Sir Henry Bishop and Anna Anna Bishop Schultz, a native of London, Eng., in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Martin Schultz, No. 326 West 11th-st., at 2 P. M. Wednesday, April 24. His remains will be taken to Rest Glade for interment.

BROWN.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 23, ARCHIE E., infant son of Archibald H. and Mary Fannie Brown, aged 1 year 3 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 252 York-street, (opposite Van Vorst-square), Jersey City, on Thursday, April 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Without further notice.

BRUNS.—April 23, CHARLOTTE EMILIE BRUNS, wife of Prof. BRUNS, aged 50 years and 4 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 123 East 41th-st., on Thursday, April 25, at 1 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 22, JOHN H. FREEMAN.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Dr. WM. FREEMAN, No. 449 West 23d-st. on Wednesday, April 24, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bellevue, N. J., for interment.

HERIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st inst., LINDLEY MURRAY HERIS, of Poughkeepsie, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Poughkeepsie, on Sixth-day (Friday) at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10½ o'clock train from New-York.

HOBD.—At Morrisdown, N. J., on Monday, April 22, HENRY A. HOBD, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HERBERT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., April 23, the wife of Hon. CHARLES H. HERBERT, and Mary D., and the late Charles Morgan Herbert, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1 College-place, New-Brunswick, on Thursday, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—At Torquay, England, on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1872, WILLIAM KELLY, late of Illinois, Hinsdale, N. Y., in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Mercer and 10th-sts., on Thursday, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KETCHUM.—At Providence, R. I., on Monday, April 22, ANNIE FLORENCE, twin daughter of William and Rosa M. Ketchum, aged 9 months and 20 days.

Funeral from 8 Fifth-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENDALL.—In this City on Monday, April 22, ANN KENDALL, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 12 M., from the Chapel of St. Christopher, corner of 7th-av. and 53d-st.

KLOSS.—On Tuesday morning, April 23, CHARLES KLOSS, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Harlem, on Thursday, April 25, at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. and returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4:47 P. M.

SEWARD.—At his residence in Florida, Orange County, New-York, EDWIN P. SEWARD, aged 72 years 9 months.

Funeral services in First Presbyterian Church, Florida, on Thursday, 25th inst. at 2 P. M.

SELMORE.—At Brentwood, Long Island, WILLIAM SELMORE, in the 72d year of his age, on the 23d inst.

Funeral services at 3 P. M., Thursday, at the house of his mother.

SAMPSON.—On Sunday, April 21, GEORGE SAMPSON, in Hollowell, Maine, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 265 West 23d-st.

TEACHLE.—On Tuesday, April 23, 1872, after a brief illness, at the residence of his father, No. 108 Madison-av., AUSTIN VICKERS, only son of his parents, E. W. and Eliza V. Teackle.

VANDERBEEST.—At Englewood, N. J., April 22, KATE L. OGDEN, beloved wife of Garry Vanderbeest, aged 29 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, April 25, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, and 12 o'clock, at Presbyterian Church, Englewood.

WALL.—On Saturday, April 20, Hon. WILLIAM WALL, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on the 25th o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 225 5th-av.

OBITUARY OF HON. WILLIAM WALL.

A special meeting of the trustees of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, occasioned by the decease of Hon. WILLIAM WALL, was held at the banking-rooms on Monday, April 22d inst., President GEORGE HYLAND in the chair, and FRANKLIN WHITING, Secretary *pro tem.*

The President, with appropriate remarks, announced to the Board the death, on the 20th inst., of Hon. WILLIAM WALL, former President of this Board, and connected with it as one of its Vice-Presidents up to the time of his decease.

Remarks suited to the occasion were also made by EDWARD DRUCE, Esq., and others, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in Providence to remove by death on the 20th inst., after a long and useful life, Hon. WILLIAM WALL, a member and one of the Vice-Presidents of this Board; and

Whereas, The deceased was one of the original incorporators of this institution, was active and efficient in its organization and establishment, and was its President from the time of its organization, April 7th, 1851, to Jan. 1st, 1855, when he resumed membership of this Board, and one of its Vice-Presidents up to the time of his death, comprising in all a period of nearly twenty-one years; and

Whereas, It is fitting that we, as fellow-citizens and co-workers with the deceased in the charities of our common City, should especially convene on this mournful occasion, and place upon its records an expression of its sentiments in regard to the character and services of so distinguished a benefactor; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. WILLIAM WALL we mourn the loss of one who, in his lifetime, contributed largely to the success and prosperity of this institution, who was ever faithful to its high and important trusts, and who was ever distinguished for his firmness and firm in maintaining the right; and was for many years an old and honored resident of this City, and filled many of its most important public offices with honor to himself and benefit to his constituents.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, we would at the same time affectionately remind them of the honorable record of his life and of the fact that he has left to them a rich legacy in his memory, be it further

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body, and that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered at length upon the minutes, and that a copy of them be engrossed, properly certified, and transmitted to his family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, the New-York *Herald*, the New-York *World*, and the NEW-YORK TIMES.

FRANKLIN WHITING,
Secretary *pro tem.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHER & PANCOAST MFG. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

GAS-FIXTURES,

Nos. 70, 72 and 74 Wooster-st., (above Bronme),

LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS LANG begs to inform his friends and the public that before residing in Europe (after a residence in this City of twenty-six years) he will offer by auction, through the Messrs. Leavitt, his entire collection of paintings, studio furniture, &c., &c., on the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 26 and 27, Now on exhibition free at the Leavitt Art-Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

THE SAUCE.

It improves appetite and digestion, and is as unrivaled for its flavor.

Weare directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DURGANS SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The next drawing will take place on MAY 7. Capital prize, $100,000. Tickets, $10; halves, $5; fifths, $2. Orders promptly filled. Information furnished; orders promptly filed. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, April 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest prices paid all kinds of gold and silver. Government securities bought and sold. MUNROE & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PASTELLE'S CRYSTAL REFLECTING GLOBE LAMPS are being adopted everywhere. They equal all in giving light for beauty and low cost. See them in use upon Broadway, in all our parks, squares, boulevards and elsewhere. General office, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE.—CARDS OF passage for the new and magnificent steamships can be obtained by applying at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS of *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents every where. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

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With an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, published separately for popular use. In 1 vol. quarto.....$3

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NINTH SERIES.

One vol. 12mo. Price.....$1 50

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & CO.,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting in Ward Parlor, Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The strength recently evinced in the real estate market was not fully maintained in the auctions held at the Exchange, yesterday. Tuesday, April 23, for owing to the low bids made the property offered was, as a general thing, withdrawn. In the sale of Brooklyn lots, formerly belonging to the Bergen estate, conducted by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., quite a success was achieved, but New-York realty was flat. The following review of the proceedings of the day will convey an idea of the state of business:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the property known as No. 114 West Fourteenth-street, embracing a four-story brick house, with two-story extension and lot, the latter in size 25 by 100.2, situated on the south side of the street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $28,000, which was considered a low figure. The purchaser was Wm. S. DUKE. The same firm also sold, by order of the Superior Court, ERGE N. TAFT, Esq., referee, as unfurnished brick house and lot, located on the south side of East Eighteenth-street, 275 feet east of Fourth-avenue, which was purchased by ANDREW BROWN for $900 over and above a mortgage amounting with interest, costs, &c., to $12,800, making the total sum realized $14,700. Messrs. MULLER & Co. also offered at public auction thirty-four lots situated in the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, the Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue, of which thirteen were sold as follows, and the balance withdrawn, with the announcement that they would be again offered some time about the middle of next month: One lot on the north-west corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, purchased by G. LEARMANS for $4,700; three lots on the Boulevard, adjoining above, purchased by J. W. BELL, E.K. ADAMS and GEO. OWENS, respectively, for $4,325, $4,675, and $4,625; one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, sold to Mr. OWENS for $2,925; two lots adjoining, sold to F. TOMES for $3,650 each; two lots sold to private buyer for $1,900 each; one lot adjoining sold to WM. TAYLOR for $1,400, and three lots adjoining sold to B. P. FAIRCHILD and J. J. FLYNN for $1,675 each. Mr. FAIRCHILD also purchased at another sale conducted by the same auctioneers, two lots on the north-east corner of the Bloomingdale-road and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, for $1,000 each. The following property was withdrawn upon the bids noted: Three lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $3,100 each bid, and one lot on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, $19,000 bid. A lot adjoining the one last named was not offered.

V. E. STEVENSON & SON sold at public auction three lots, each 25 by 100, situated on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, all of which were purchased by M. J. LYNCH for $3,700, $3,400 and $3,300 respectively.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, as an executor's sale, disposed of the four-story and cellar brick house (with store) and frame extension, together with lease of lot for fifteen years, rent $900 per year, for $8,100; purchaser, B. C. THORNELL. The legal sale announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer, of building and lot, on the south side of East Eighty-sixth-street, 275 feet east of Fourth-avenue, which was purchased by ANDREW BROWN for $900 over and above a mortgage amounting with interest, costs, &c., to $12,800, making the total sum realized $14,700. Messrs. MULLER & Co. also offered at public auction thirty-four lots situated in the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, the Boulevard, One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue, of which thirteen were sold as follows, and the balance withdrawn, with the announcement that they would be again offered some time about the middle of next month: One lot on the north-west corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, purchased by G. LEARMANS for $4,700; three lots on the Boulevard, adjoining above, purchased by J. W. BELL, E.K. ADAMS and GEO. OWENS, respectively, for $4,325, $4,675, and $4,625; one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, sold to Mr. OWENS for $2,925; two lots adjoining, sold to F. TOMES for $3,650 each; two lots sold to private buyer for $1,900 each; one lot adjoining sold to WM. TAYLOR for $1,400, and three lots adjoining sold to B. P. FAIRCHILD and J. J. FLYNN for $1,675 each. Mr. FAIRCHILD also purchased at another sale conducted by the same auctioneers, two lots on the north-east corner of the Bloomingdale-road and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, for $1,000 each. The following property was withdrawn upon the bids noted: Three lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $3,100 each bid, and one lot on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, $19,000 bid. A lot adjoining the one last named was not offered.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

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From Glasgow. From NEW-YORK.
Wed., May 15.....BRITANNIA.....Sat., April 27.
Sat., May 18.....COLUMBIA.....Sat., April 27.
Sat., May 25.....EUROPA.....Sat., May 4.
Sat., June 1.....ANGLIA.....Sat., May 11.

And an extra steamer of the line on WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, procuring best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $50; steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, May 18
PEREIRE.....DARRE.....Saturday, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, June 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Return tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers can purchase tickets here for the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GRACE.....Wednesday, April 24, at 9 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, May 4, at 8 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A.M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $26, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, April 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, May 9, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 11, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$0 | To London.....$35
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To Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Stockholm, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

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CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM QUEENSTOWN.
Russia...Wed'sday, April 24 | Abyssinia...Sat'day, April 27
Cuba...Wed'sday, May 1 | Batavia...Sat'day, May 4
Scotia...Wed'sday, May 8 | Algeria...Sat'day, May 11
Java...Wed'sday, May 15 | Persia...Sat'day, May 18
China...Wed'sday, May 22 | China...Sat'day, May 25

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and to all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Tenny Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at from 7 to 9 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....April 27, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....May 4, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....May 11, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....May 18, 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Parsons Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, which can be had only here.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China and Japan.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

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MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia and the Scandinavian countries, consisting with all the first-class lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, sailing at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 13 North River.

FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER.....May 4
JASON, (extra steamer).....May 18
EUROPE, Capt. KLEINSCHMIDT.....June 1
THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

TO. FROM. STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100 | Including all mattresses.....$30
From Stettin.....90 | Including mattresses.....40
Excursion tickets.....170 | Including mattresses.....65
Children under ten years half fare.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 24, at 2½ P.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHIDDAH.....May 1, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. MCGUIRE.....May 8, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....May 8, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11½ A.M
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...May 22, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, (Gold), $80 and $100.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 13th and 28th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 28—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEFAUGH.....May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIKE.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on each of the above days for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Morgan Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Thursday, May 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)...Sat., May 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakins....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)...Wed., May 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 81 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

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FOR SAVANNAH, Ga.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 129 Wharves.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HENDERSON, SATURDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARROLOW, SATURDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 Wharves.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wharves.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, at all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.
No. 329 Broadway. No. 429 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. VAN DUZEE, April 25.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) May 9.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, May 9.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer THEBE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing best accommodation, in protecting the unwary traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valet de place always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN DREW and DANIEL DREW. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 4 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with sleeping cars for the West, North and East. Steamers will leave the above named landings at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, foot of Murray-st., New-York, 644 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK,
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th...2:00 P. M. | Monday, 22d.....7:30 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....6:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 23d.....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....6:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 24th.7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 25th...6:00 A. M. | Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th...10:30 A. M. | Monday, 29th.....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th...1:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare $2; second cabin, 75 cents. Staterooms $1. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

C. D. HANCOCK, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT—CITIZENS' STEAMBOAT Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted,) will leave Pier 40, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers for Troy and Albany will have checked via Hoosac or Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad. JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR ROSENDALE, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and WILLIAM P. HALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 28. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 8 East River at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 32d-st. at 5:45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.40 P. M., Way Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
4.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Ontariodigua.
8.30 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st. and Third-av. Yonkers accommodations leave at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, foot of Murray-st., New-York, 644 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:00 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Rosslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
2:00 P. M. Express trains for Rosslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Rosslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
5:30 P. M. Northport way train.
All trains connect at Syosset for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY

Second Mortgage Convertible 7 Per Cent. Currency Bonds.

INTEREST WARRANTS PAYABLE OCTOBER AND APRIL.

PRINCIPAL 1886.

We offer for sale $100,000 of the above bonds in block. By act of reorganization of the Company, these bonds are convertible into the First Preferred Shares of the Company, which amount to only 17,000 shares, and into the Consolidated Bonds (recently negotiated at Amsterdam) of six millions of dollars, which cover the entire line of 280 miles of completed road, together with all the rolling stock and real property, to the value of more than ten millions of dollars. The road crosses the entire State of Illinois, and connects with the mammoth iron bridges spanning the Mississippi at Keokuk and Burlington. The income of the road for the year will not sufficient to pay interest on all the bonded indebtedness and dividend on the preferred shares.

For terms apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Williams sts.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board.
M. L. HYNES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. FETCHAM, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 6th day of May next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed from the morning of April 25, until the morning of May 7, 1872. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK 7s, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Jersey City 7s, twenty years to run.
Paterson County 7s, Water Loan, twenty years to run.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 34 Nassau-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE—Continental, Home, Hanover, Howard, Lenox, Importers' and Traders', Relief, Guardian, Adriatic, Manhattan, German American, and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 49 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROFITABLE

INVESTMENT.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

This Company is chartered by the State of Connecticut.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

The laws of Connecticut limit the sum of taxes of every kind to one per cent. on the stock of non-resident stockholders, and the stock is not taxable in any other State.

THE OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY is to loan money on first mortgage at the West, and sell such mortgage securities at the East, making a profit between the rate at which the money is loaned and the rate at which the security is sold.

It is estimated that the profits of the Company will be, the first year:

Capital stock, $1,000,000, invested at 9 per cent. interest.....$90,000
$3,000,000 of securities sold with average profit on sale, after deducting office and other expenses, 2 per cent.....60,000
Say that one-half of securities sold will have prompt payment of interest and eventual payment of principal guaranteed by the Company, at an average charge of half of one per cent. per annum, average of securities run four years, and whole average guarantee charge 3 per cent. on $3,000,000.....30,000
Total.....$150,000

Earnings first year, deducting all expenses, 15 PER CENT. on capital stock.

The salary of the investments of this Company is insured:

First—Because its investments are to be exclusively upon first mortgage upon real estate, and

Second—Because the following well-known business men are stockholders and trustees for the management of its funds:

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, President National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
EUGENE KELLY, Eugene Kelly & Co., Bankers, New-York.
EMIL SAUER, President German American Bank, New-York.
GEORGE D. MORGAN, E. D. Morgan & Co., Bankers, New-York.
WM. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
WM. ORTON, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York.
AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, Mayor, New-London.
HENRY E. BOND, President Mariners' Savings Bank, New-London.
CHARLES BUTLER, President St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, New-York.
AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF, Greenleaf, Norton & Co., Bankers, New-York.
HENRY P. HAVEN, Williams, Haven & Co., New-London.
HENRY RYDE, Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New-York.
JOS. PATTERSON, President Western National Bank, Philadelphia.
A. N. RANDELL, President New-London Bank and New-London Northern Railroad Company.
J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company, St. Albans Vt.
M. L. SCUDDER, Jr., Ogden & Scudder, Chicago.
GEORGE B. STUART, Stuart & Brother, Philadelphia.
GEORGE B. UPTON, Boston.
Investing Agents, OGDEN & SCUDDER, late Ogden, Schelling & Scudder.

The principal business of the Company will be conducted in New-York.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

NOTICE OF OPENING BOOKS.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1872.

The undersigned have been appointed by the Trustees Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company, and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock, at the National Bank of Commerce, where prospectuses can be obtained.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
EMIL SAUER,
GEORGE D. MORGAN,
GEORGE B. STUART,
GEORGE B. UPTON,
HENRY P. HAVEN.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

—AT—

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 19 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Lyman Kirby, Edwin Laverone,
Wm. E. Skidmore, M. B. Carpenter,
John Castree, Aaron Rukeerford,
Francis A. Ray, John Keyser,
Henry Ellsworth, Moses O. Wetherbee,
Thos. Felch, Joseph Colwell,
Cyrus B. Lourel, T. G. Mathews,
Butsea Suckley, Joel D. Hunter,
Wilson G. Hunt, Aaron Claflin,
John J. Morris, Chas. H. Ludington,
George Opdyke, Harvey Weed,
Geo. W. Elder, Ezra Wheeler,
Thos. C. Fullick, Lyman A. Jacobus,
Thos. Reed, Washington L. Cooper,
O. W. Bird, J. W. G. Clements,
Gardner G. Lyall, Marshall O. Roberts,
Walter H. Lyall, Edgar Ryan,
Samuel T. Knapp, Valentine Kirby,
Nathaniel Smith, Francis Jenkins,
Peter Rowe.
John Romer,

And the following gentlemen inspectors of next election, viz.: Charles E. Cushan, Hector Armstrong and Horton Frost. And, at a meeting of the Board held this day, LEONARD KIRBY, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The present holders of the property formerly owned by the Smith and Parmelee Gold Mining Company having organized a new company, are now prepared to exchange the stock of the latter for stock of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company upon favorable terms for the space of three months from April 12, 1872. For particulars inquire at the office, No. 32 Wall-st., Room No. 22. CHARLES J. CANDA, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 20 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the holders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 230) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Issues 1-2 to 1-3 more than Government.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A Safe Investment.

Paying over 11 per cent. per annum.

We are just in receipt of last installment of the Bonds of Greene County, State of Missouri. Only about one-fourth of the whole issue ($400,000) of above Bonds remain unsold, which we continue to offer at 80c. and accrued interest. Bonds mature in 19 years. Rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable February and August, at National Park Bank, New-York, free of tax.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers.
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,

YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM R. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM M. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first-class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-st.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class for the term of three years, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-rooms of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

J. H. WILSON, late U. S. A. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Free'k St. J. & S. E. Rwy.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 79 William-st., New-York.
No. 206 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip RAILWAYS and sell securities.

Choice securities constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the Public Debt due May 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872, without rebate.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 5 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 1,364 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

The above articles extensively manufactured, and a large supply constantly on hand, together with a fine assortment of riding saddles, saddlery and saddlery goods generally. O. E. SMITH & CO., No. 6 Warren-st.

HARNESS.

Double and single, good quality, light and heavy, under manufacturers' prices, to save advances. 44 New-York Sales and Storage Repository, No. 44 Fulton-st., corner 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 114 West 15th-st., near Sixth-av., a pair of matched gray mares, sound and kind in every respect; good style and splendid roadsters; with light open buggy and harness, nearly new, and all in good order. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF VERY fine carriage horses, 16 hands, brown color, six and seven years old, sound and kind, and only used a few months in the City. Address JAMES, Box No. 2,021 Post-office.

A SPLENDID CHESTNUT GELDING, raised by Lewis G. Morris, Esq., sired by Rapidan, dam a half thorough-bred mare from Boston, seven years old; has been driven single and is a perfect leader. Private stable, No. 48 East 26th-st.

$250.—HANDSOME BLACK MARE, FIT for lady to ride; must be sold to be appreciated; warranted by owner. Inquire at Graham's stables, No. 1,341 Broadway.

FOR SALE—$175 FAMILY ROCKAWAY, cost $275; little used; recent shifting seats; stands 15 hands; can be seen at 127 WASHBURN'S stable, No. 105 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road wagons, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

STABLE.—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable to rent from May 1. Call at No. 606 East 53d-st.

STYLISH BAY HORSES, LANDAU and 2d-hand coupe for sale cheap; owner leaving town. Apply at Grand Hotel, or No. 130 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK COUPE HORSE, thirteen hands high, very stylish and sound. Apply at No. 26 and 27 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY WAGON, WITH SUMble. Apply at

GORDON AND GOULD.

Some Further Developments in This Remarkable Case.

The Affidavits Made Before Judge Brady—How Jay Gould Used the Ring to Oppress Gordon—An Extraordinary Narrative—The Case to Come Up Today.

Late in the Summer of 1870, a gentleman of quiet manners, fine personal appearance and evident British birth, arrived in the City of St. Paul, Minn., and registered his name on the book at the Metropolitan Hotel as G. GORDON, Scotland. His appearance created but little attention. He enjoyed the bracing air of the far Western State, paid his bills and was remarkable only for quiet, unostentatious behavior. The arrival of letters from abroad bearing armorial crests, the Earl's signet on fine horses' harness, and withal the discovery of an unusually large balance at the bank, however, awakened curiosity as to who the stranger really was. Subsequent transactions with the Northern Pacific Railroad added fuel to the flame of inquiry. While in St. Paul, he expressed himself as being charmed with the climate, the soil, the people and their institutions, and stated frequently his desire to purchase a section of territory to plant upon it a colony of his countrymen. It was during his negotiations with the Northern Pacific Railroad that the fact leaked out that the stranger was a Scottish nobleman, but when approached upon this question the subject of inquiry uniformly replied, that in this country all men were equal, and that it made very little difference whether he was or was not a nobleman, and that he preferred not to be addressed by any title save that of Mr. GORDON.

He selected for his proposed colony a beautiful section of country near the romantic and picturesque region of the lake, and here with this colony he announced his intention of residing. In order to complete his purchase with the Northern Pacific Railroad he arrived in this City in January last, but the Company was not prepared to give title to the property.

Long before the Sickles *coup d'état*, it was rumored that the foreign stockholders of Erie were about to rally for another conflict, and that prominent in the campaign was one "Lord" GORDON. The rumor was felt to be but one of the many stories about Erie. Little heed was paid to it by the public, who were only aroused from their apathy by the rumor that Lord GORDON was none other than the long-lost Earl of ABERDEEN, whose immense estates in Scotland awaited the appearance of the rightful heir. The GORDON, however, at the Metropolitan Hotel, denied that he was anything else but plain Mr. GORDON.

Mr. JAY GOULD had made frequent attempts to meet Mr. GORDON, and on the 2d of March called at the Metropolitan Hotel, and was invited upstairs, where the astonished President of Erie met not only Mr. GORDON, but the Philosopher of the *Tribune*, HORACE GREELEY.

Today the annexed affidavit will be presented to Judge BRADY, in the case of GORDON GORDON against JAY GOULD, and in it the conversation that ensued appears:

That for some time prior to the 19th day of March last, 1872, the defendant was President of the said Erie Railroad Company, and while such President, and on or about the 2d day of said month of March, said defendant called upon the plaintiff, at his rooms in the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York. At this interview the plaintiff explained to the defendant his shareholder as in said Company, and stated to him that he held certificates for over 60,000 shares of said Company's stock, which had not been transferred to his name on the books of said Company. The plaintiff, thereupon, insisted that a change in the management of the affairs of the Company could no longer be delayed—the change demanded by the plaintiff being, as explained by him to the defendant, that the road should be restored to the stockholders; that they should be allowed to choose their own Board of Directors; that the bill then before the Legislature, intended to secure a new election of Directors, should not be opposed by the then management; that no influence should be brought by the management to bear upon this bill, and that the various aggressive litigations in which the Company was engaged, should cease.

Mr. GREELEY took an active part in the conversation with Mr. GOULD as quoted in the affidavit:

The proposed change in the policy of the management of the line was talked over with Mr. GREELEY very freely and fully. I explained to Mr. GREELEY, in GOULD's presence, the proposals made by me for effecting a change in the policy of the Company, and that GOULD and I were to co-operate to secure that end. Mr. GREELEY, upon this, congratulated GOULD on the prospect of a change in the policy of the management, and strongly advised him to follow the course which I had laid down for him. He told him very emphatically, among other things, that he must let the stockholders have control of their own property, and if, by the election, his connection with the line is continued, he must immediately cut Wall-street; all of which GOULD promised he would do.

Upon this promise being given by GOULD, Mr. GREELEY replied, "Well, of course I axe nothing whatever to do with it, but if you take Mr. GORDON's advice it will no doubt bring good results with it. You can at once stop litigation, and thus save the line the large expenses connected therewith."

Affairs progressed swimmingly. Mr. GORDON and Mr. GOULD were evidently on the best terms. Mr. GORDON, however, moved carefully, and required many pledges from the President of Erie as to his (GOULD's) good faith. On the 9th of March Mr. GOULD voluntarily placed in Mr. GORDON's hands the following:

I hereby resign my position as President and director of the Erie Railway Company, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor.

Yours, &c., JAY GOULD.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

This resignation remained with Mr. GORDON, who proposed to use it for the best interests of the road at a given time. In the meantime the Sickles *coup d'état* takes place, and to the Dix Board of Directors Mr. GOULD presents a second resignation.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE.

From this time matters assumed an unpleasant shape. WILLIAM BELDEN appeared on the scene and vibrated alternately as the friend of GOULD and anon as the friend of GORDON, and on the 23d of March assumed a singular rôle, in regard to which the following affidavit of Mr. GORDON will more fully explain:

On that day I was sitting in my room in the Metropolitan Hotel about 1½ o'clock P. M., when WILLIAM BELDEN's card was handed to me. On this card there was written in BELDEN's handwriting that he wanted to see me immediately on a matter of the utmost importance. I desired the messenger to say that I would receive him and to send him up. Almost immediately after he came into my room in a great state of apparent excitement. I asked him what was the matter. He replied, "JAY GOULD is satisfied that you have fooled him, and he has got Superintendent KELSO and a detective with a warrant here for your arrest—they have a carriage at the door, and they will take you off before you can get any one made aware of your position, as they did BOWLES from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and locked him up until Monday; and under a search-warrant which they have with them will take possession of all your papers, unless you instantly give up all the stocks and things you received from GOULD." I positively refused to do so and asked him how came he to act in the matter. I had known BELDEN for some time, having formed his acquaintance through members of his family. I had met out West. It was only the day before that he had come to me, and on the representation that he required $10,000, with which to pay his law expenses so enable him to get his discharge in bankruptcy, that I gave him the amount he required.

In answer to my question how came he to act in the matter, he showed me a paper written by GOULD, saying that BELDEN represented him, GOULD, fully. The door of my room was open, and I saw several people outside whom BELDEN referred to as detectives. I said to BELDEN, "send JAY GOULD here himself if he wants anything from me." BELDEN then told me that GOULD was in Room No. 119, with Wm. M. TWEED, KELSO and Judge SHANDLEY. He went into the adjoining room and returned saying, "GOULD refuses to come in." I still refused to deliver up anything. BELDEN then said, "They will have you immediately locked up, and seize what they please; your surrendering by compulsion does not deprive you of any rights you have." I then said, "As you extort them from me; I give them up," and I handed over $200,000 in currency, which was in one parcel I had lying beside me—being the $150,000 in currency I received from GOULD, and the balance was made up from the proceeds of the sales of Erie Railway stock which I had sold as I have explained: Two hundred shares National Stock Exchange, one hundred shares Manhattan Gas, Brook's Locomotive Works, and twenty Northern and Pacific Railroads bonds. BELDEN took these away and returned in a minute or two saying: "That won't satisfy GOULD; you must give me an order on your brokers at Philadelphia to give up the Lake Shaw and Old Colony shares." These shares I had found, on inquiry, to be in a pecuniary position. They were part of what was known as the Titusville Issue, and were tied up. I succeeded in getting them untied, and caused them to be delivered to Messrs. AUSTIN & OSBORN, brokers, Philadelphia, to be disposed of. BELDEN said his detectives were still there. I then wrote an order, under the same threat, to my said brokers at Philadelphia, as to those shares.

No request, in writing, or otherwise, was made to me by GOULD, or any person on his behalf, asking or requesting that the said money, stocks and bonds, or any part or portion thereof, should be returned or restored by me to him until the demand was made by BELDEN, as I have explained. This money and the said stocks and bonds belonged to me, and I would not have delivered the same and the said order to BELDEN, or GOULD, or any one in their behalf, or on behalf of either of them, but for the threat of the immediate arrest, the presence, as I was informed, in the adjoining room, of GOULD, Superintendent KELSO, Justice SHANDLEY, and Wm. M. TWEED, who was in company with them, and the representation that they had a criminal warrant for my arrest, and a search-warrant under which I was threatened with the seizure of my private papers. I submitted to the extortion only because I saw no means of avoiding it, except by submitting to still greater outrage and wrong.

Shortly after said occurrence I saw Wm. M. TWEED leave his room, No. 119.

Upon the afternoon of said 23d March, I think about 5 o'clock, BELDEN came to my room at the hotel where I had remained. He apologized for the part he had played in the transactions of the day. I tolerated him because I desired to have all the information on the subject I could obtain. BELDEN stated that the parties in the adjoining room were very much surprised to find that I had given up the money and securities; that they had but little faith in the success of their scheme, and that GOULD had instructed him, BELDEN, to take any settlement he could get, and that he would be glad if he got $100,000. BELDEN also stated that GOULD gave him $10,000 out of the money, and that he, BELDEN, could have kept all the money, and they would be none the wiser. He added, that when he handed the money and securities to GOULD, TWEED took the parcel containing the money and counted it himself. He, BELDEN, remarked to TWEED, "Now, I hope you are satisfied GORDON is a gentleman." To which TWEED replied: "That's nothing, it only shows he has got bigger game on hand." Mr. MARSH, of the hotel, was in my room on this occasion when BELDEN was there. Later in the evening Mr. MARSH again came into my room. Mr. BELDEN also came in. BELDEN referred to the parties in the adjoining room, called them the Ring, said there was a conspiracy formed by them to do for me; that it was not the first time they had done for others, some having disappeared altogether, while others were so injured that they never recovered; that they would treat me as they did Mr. EATON. He advised me that I should have some person always in attendance upon whom I could rely. Under this advice I have acted.

After the money and property was extorted from me, I telegraphed to my brokers in Philadelphia that they were not to honor the order I had given GOULD for the delivery to him of the Alleghany and Oil Creek stock, as the same had been fraudulently obtained from me; and on the following day I sent a messenger express to Philadelphia with a letter to the same effect. My letter and telegram were received by my brokers in time to stay the delivery of stocks to GOULD or his representatives.

I saw BELDEN the following Monday, when I informed him that I had retained counsel and placed myself as to these matters in their hands. On that day, and on several days following, BELDEN called upon me, representing, he said, JAY GOULD, and at the desire of the latter to have the matter settled, and to know how much I would accept in full for a settlement. I declined to interfere, and referred him to my counsel, JOHN H. STRAHAN. From that date to the present I have been subjected to many annoyances; parties watch my rooms at the Hotel, and I am watched and followed wherever I go.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of April 9, I was arrested in my rooms on the warrant granted at the instance of GOULD in this suit. The arrest was made by JARVIS, Deputy Sheriff, who left my rooms about two minutes after the arrest, leaving two of his assistants behind, with instructions that they were not to allow me out of their presence. JARVIS was to return, he said, in a very few minutes. Mr. ADDISON F. ROBERTS, of the firm of L. ROBERTS & Co., New-York, was in attendance shortly afterward, ready to become my bail. Mr. ROBERTS' responsibility for the amount of bail required was undoubted. My attorney, ROBERT H. STRAHAN, was also in attendance. JARVIS did not return, and although searched for, could not be found. After waiting for him until after 11 o'clock Mr. STRAHAN went for Mr. STEVENS, the Under Sheriff, and in about half an hour returned with Mr. STEVENS, but he declined to accept Mr. ROBERTS as bail, as his instructions from the Sheriff were to have two securities upon the bond. Upon hearing this, I sent a messenger with a note to Mr. HORACE B. CLARK, who, although it was past midnight, at once came to my hotel, and gave the required security along with Mr. ROBERTS.

GORDON GORDON.

Mr. GREELEY thus verifies the foregoing:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: HORACE GREELEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he knows both the plaintiff and the defendants in the above-entitled action. That he has read the affidavit of the defendant, Mr. GORDON, made herein, verified 11th of April, 1872. That the statements contained in said affidavit, as to conversations had with and in the presence of this deponent, are in substance in each and every particular true to the best of his recollection. HORACE GREELEY.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of April, 1872. M. M. BUDLONG, Notary Public New-York City and County.

Proceedings were at once commenced before a referee under the following order:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GORDON GORDON against JAY GOULD.—On the annexed affidavit of JOHN H. STRAHAN, of counsel for the plaintiff, verified 3d April, 1872: It is ordered that M. M. BUDLONG, counselor at law, of New-York, be appointed as referee to take the affidavits or deposition of HENRY S. MARSH, named in said affidavit.

JOHN E. BRADY, Justice.

Before the referee the following was elicited:

AFFIDAVIT OF THE CLERK OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: HENRY S. MARSH, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am room clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel in the City of New-York, and have been so for a period of about seventeen years. I know the plaintiff, GORDON GORDON, and the defendant, JAY GOULD. The plaintiff has occupied rooms in the said hotel for five or six weeks; his rooms are, and have been during that period, parlor No. 116 and the two bedrooms adjoining it, Nos. 117 and 118. BELDEN, of the late firm of FISK & BELDEN, brokers, New-York. The FISK of the firm was the late JAMES FISK, Jr., Vice-President of the Erie Railway Company. BELDEN has repeatedly boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel during my connection with it.

Upon Saturday, 23d March, 1872, I was on duty in the office of the hotel when said BELDEN called me aside, out of the hearing of the others who were around, and stated that GORDON, the plaintiff, was a fraud; I was very much surprised to hear this from BELDEN, and asked him what grounds he had for making such a statement; he said that GOULD, the defendant, had, upon inquiry, found him to be so; that GORDON was there in the billiard-room of the hotel, and BELDEN wanted me to see that he, GOULD, got up to parlor No. 119 without being seen by GORDON; that Mr. TWEED and Judge SHANDLEY were then up in Room No. 119, and had the papers all ready for GORDON's arrest. BELDEN asked me to send Detective KIRBY of the hotel to Police Head-quarters and say to Superintendent KELSO that Mr. TWEED wanted him to come over to room No. 119 without being seen by GORDON. Room No. 119 was then, and for months previous had been, occupied by WILLIAM M. TWEED, late Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, as his private room. This room adjoined Room No. 110, occupied by the plaintiff.

Before I saw KIRBY again after sending him to Police Head-quarters for Superintendent KELSO, and about twenty minutes after so sent him, I received a message from Room No. 118 that I was wanted there; I went up to the room as requested and knocked at the door, when it was opened by Mr. BELDEN; he at once said, addressing me, "O, he is here!" referring to Superintendent KELSO; KELSO had entered in the interim between the time my message requesting my attendance was sent and the time I knocked at the door; BELDEN only partially opened the door, and I saw into but a small portion of the room; I saw Judge SHANDLEY, BELDEN and JAY GOULD in the room.

On BELDEN informing me that the Superintendent was there, I immediately turned and went down-stairs to the office, where I remained about half an hour, when BELDEN again came down and requested his card should immediately be sent up to Mr. GORDON's room. This was about 1 o'clock P. M. I sent the card up by one of the servants, who returned in a few minutes, and said to Mr. BELDEN that Mr. GORDON would see him in his room. On receiving this message, BELDEN went up stairs. After an absence of about half an hour, BELDEN again returned to the office where I was on duty, and said to me, "It is all fixed." I asked him how it was fixed. He said: "We have got the securities; GORDON has given them and the money, amounting in all to about $600,000. Oh, if you had only seen GOULD and TWEED when I handed GOULD the securities and the money." I asked him what they said. He answered, "TWEED and GOULD were perfectly taken by surprise," to which I remarked, "Well, I hope they are satisfied that there is one honest man in the world." BELDEN then left.

About an hour and half afterward, which would be about 3 o'clock P. M., I went up to Room No. 119, Mr. GORDON's room, where I found GORDON, and also, much to my surprise, BELDEN. I was asked by Mr. GORDON to come in and take a seat, which I did. When there, BELDEN explained to Mr. GORDON and myself that GORDON should have given up the securities and the money. He stated that as little faith had they in the success of their scheme, that he, BELDEN, had been instructed by GOULD to make any settlement he could get, and that he would be glad if he got $100,000. BELDEN also stated that GOULD gave him $10,000 out of the money, and that he, BELDEN, could have kept all the money, and they would be none the wiser. He added, that when he handed the money and securities to GOULD, TWEED took the parcel containing the money and counted it himself. He, BELDEN, remarked to TWEED, "Now, I hope you are satisfied GORDON is a gentleman." To which TWEED replied: "That's nothing, it only shows he has got bigger game on hand." Mr. MARSH, of the hotel, was in my room on this occasion when BELDEN was there. Later in the evening Mr. MARSH again came into my room. Mr. BELDEN also came in. BELDEN referred to the parties in the adjoining room, called them the Ring, said there was a conspiracy formed by them to do for me; that it was not the first time they had done for others, some having disappeared altogether, while others were so injured that they never recovered; that they would treat me as they did Mr. EATON. He advised me that I should have some person always in attendance upon whom I could rely. Under this advice I have acted.

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